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CITY ITEMS.

The Good Time

To buy Boots and Shoes has come. Go to the Opera House Shoe Store.

Notice

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The public are info med that the office of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States is now open for the transmission of m ssages to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other East rn towns and cities. The Pittsburgh offices are for the present at the corner of Irwin street and Duquesne Way, and at the Board of Trade Rooms. All messages will be forwarded and delivered promptly, and when required, answers will be returned. *In case no answer cannot be obtained, notice will be given to the sender free of charge.* This rule will be strictly adhered to except where in erruptions to the working of the line arise from ne ssity. This independent line of telegraph, being a Pittsburgh enterprise, the support of the public is asked, and the hope entertained that a full share of business will be extended to it. Every endeavor will be used to give satisfaction to those who may favor the new line with business. Geo. H. Thurston, President.

J. A. Herron, Newark, Ohio.

We direct attention to the fact that this gentleman is a general Patent right agent, and his address is BOX 1188, Newark, Ohio. Mr Herron is also agent for sale of the COMMERCIAL, to which he is canvassing town.

Holiday Presents.

Just received at Charles Abel & Co's Drug Store, corner Wylie and Washington streets:

Fine Tot ts trets, all styles and prices.
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.
Smoking Sets.
Glove Boxes, and a variety of imported Perfumery and Fancy Goods, cheaper than any place in the city.

A Good Thing.

It is said that the owners of the Boynton Gas Saver Patent have realized over one million of dollars by the sale of local rights. The Gas-light Gas Saver on exhibition at Fulton's Drug store, is every way a superior institution. Go and see it, buy a right, and make your fortune.

Bikorene.

There are one hundred cases of nervous diseases, and there is not one of them that will not yield to the powerful influence of Bikorene. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day? The Bikorene will give you instant relief. Sold by druggists generally. Depot, No. 84 Market street. Sent by express anywhere.

Prince's Patent Automatic Organs

Forty thousand of these world renowned instruments are now in use. Every instrument is warranted and kept in perfect order for five years. An illustrated catalogue, with full description of styles, will be sent free of charge to any address. Charlotte Blume, 13 Fifth street, is the wholesale agent for Prince & Co's Organs. Knabe's Pianos, and Haines Bros.' Pianos, for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

A Pretty Sight.

There is not a prettier sight than a graceful young lady circling upon the ice, gliding fearless and free over the surface of the glassy pool, growing str nger and healthier every hour. There is a more charming thing! It is to behold a score or two of cherry cheeked, healthy beauties, gold-ses in crimsline, and mortals in plun pinafo es loveliness—gliding, whirling, and occasionally setting down on the ice when they did not exactly intending it. James Brown, 136 Wood street, has the most extensive and cheapest stock of Skates in this city.

Knabe's Great Unrivalled Pianos.

Seventeen Pianos of this celebrated make have just been received and are now on exhibition at the Piano Rooms of Char otte Blume 42 Fifth street. s

Charles W. Nolen's

Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, for consumption and kindred diseases. Since the introduction of this Oil to the public, it has enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the most scientific and skillful of the medical faculty; its merits having established for it the reputation of being the purest and most reliable of efficacious remedy, as well in cases of chronic and stubborn character as in those of a more urgent and critical nature. It is entirely free from any nauseous flavor; warranted as pure as the purest; and for sale by and carefully prepared under the direction of our agent at the Laterie. Manufactured only by Nolen & Sweeny, No. 123 South Front street, Philadelphia, Sold by all Druggists throughout the country.

Haines Bros' Cheap Pianos.

These Pianos, by their durability, excellent quality of tone and action, have established the most unquestionable reputation. They are the cheapest pianos we know of and need not be distrusted because they are low priced.—*Musical Review.*

Charlotte Blume, 42 Fifth street, has just received a choice lot of *Haines bros'* Pianos, direct from the factory. Price $300 and upwards. s

Comfort and Fashion.

Winter has set in, and all those who propose getting anything in the Fur line, should do well to call without delay at the ex ensive and popular Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur Rooms of Wm. P. Miller, 129 Wood street. At this fashionable house you will find the largest and most complete line of ladies' furs ever offered for sale in this city and as the season progresses, it is close out their whole stock this season, those of our city and vicinity who want anything in the fur line will undoubtedly get bargains by calling at Fleming's.

Something for Everybody.

Aside from the fact that twenty-five cents will purchase almost anything in the fancy article line at Evan's great novelty store, 54 Fifth street, it is possible the Opera House is the system upon which the proprietor does business possesses the additional merit that nearly all the goods he sells are really worth double the money he receives for them. Twenty five cents invested at Evan's store will secure you some useful or ornamental fancy article, varying in value from $1 00 to $150 00. As the Holidays are close at hand this is a rare chance to get small bookfuls of procuring valuable and desirable gifts.

The Paper Sack Trade.

In this important branch of industry there are several firms represented in this city. There is, however, only one firm in Pittsburgh that manufacture Paper Sacks. We allude to Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, No 237 Liberty street, where the business is done. They are not only the ones who have established, and they are now engaged in filling some of the heaviest orders ever given to paper sack manufacturers. When it is remembered that they are the largest manufacturers in the United States—not only in the extent of their constantly growing business, but on account of the high superiority of their paper sacks over all others in the market, Pennsylvania's million will undoubtedly feel a natural pride in that they have at least overcome the combinations of Eastern manufacturers to control the trade. Messrs. Godfrey & Clark make the best paper sacks in the Union and sell them for *less* than the Eastern firms, and can fill the heaviest orders *from ten days to two weeks earlier.* Western millers and others will find it to their interest to send their orders to Godfrey & Clark, and have their sacks delivered immediately, without encountering the delays of freight and the freightage on sacks from eastern markets.

The 'Two Dromio's."

MESSRS. EDITORS—The Republican Party of New York State is haunted by the ghost of "lowering talents," familiarly known to the readers of the *Tribune* as one "T. W.," and Allegheny county, it seems, is similarly cursed. The T. W. of the Empire State cuts no mean figure in the field of politics, and is just a Machiavelli in his way, but our T. W. is an imposter of the most ridiculous sort, whose reputation as such is certainly co extensive with our Commonwealth. There is no danger of any one in this community being duped by the article's in the *Pittsburgh Chronicle* in relation to the United states Senatorship, written by T. W. himself, but there may be paradventure, be distant localities where such articles could be made to impose upon weaker brethren, who use that journal. As he has thought proper to impute unworthy motives to those who fail to see in T. W. the coming man, it may be as well to examine the pretensions.

Of the *art* of politics, T. W. is profoundly ignorant, and lacks every essential to popular success. He remains instead of attracting to himself the standard and of practical statesmanship, save as it appears through the Sephomoric media of the schools, he knows absolutely nothing. Under Romulus or Rosius he might, perhaps, have risen to eminence in the State, but not here and now in the year 1866. For many years he has aimed and strutted on the public stage, dwelling with the most laughable conceits as to his ability and importance. He inaugurated the Quixotic crusade against the Railroads and buried terrible invectives at the Supreme Court. We might smile at the recollection of this stupendous folly, the only public act which T. W., were it not that it cost the people of this county hundreds of thousands of dollars for the vagaries of this garrulous and valiant Don Quixote. He went to the Legislature, and won was his reputation I. that body that he could not carry through the most ordinary measure, so disgusted were his colleagues with his absurdities. He succeeded Mr. McKnight in Congress, and it is notorious to every visitor at the Capital that his Harrisburg reputation has followed him there. While T. W. is reciting one of his argumentative and progressive flights of genius and wisdom, nymphs and naiads, and annihilating the President, much in the same way he did the Judges of the Supreme Court, the more practical members of the House (the General Assembly) are attending to the business and interests of their constituents.

The truth is, in all candor, that T. W. should by this time understand that the Hon. T. W. of New York, (the other Dromio), he is not appreciated by the vulgar herd, the hard fate of so me remarkable men of our day. The late Mr. Bonaparte (blind) Jim, who flourished some years since, was wont to complain of a similar neglect. Beyond the few worshippers who are the solace of his converted hours, we fear T. W. will receive no sufficient in the West. In the East, we believe, his great claims are not seriously urged, although we have not seen any late copies of Mr. Kinne's. We have spoken plainly, but we think honesty, of the pretensions of this statesman of gigantic stature for this high office. And we have only to add, that in our judgment, he will not receive a solitary vote for the position. Mr. Bonaparte has, as yet, pronounced to his favor, although T. W. is "the peer of any other man." &c. &c. RADICAL.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Winter Term opens Dec. 6. Apply immediately.

James Onslow.

Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a married young man James pushes business through, and those having anything to attend to in either of those virtuous cities had better see him before he flies out. He leaves in a few days, and returns on the 20th December. Can be found in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

Muscat Perle.

Lovers of fine and rare wines, will rejoice to hear that this most delicious of all wines has been imported in our midst, and that it can be obtained here in all its purity. Muscat Perle is made of the choicest of the Muscat grape called La Perle. This wine possesses such an exquisite fruitiness that it reproduces the exact sensation of eating the grape itself, and is so generous by its nature, that it will not deteriorate, no matter how long exposed. Connoisseurs who have tasted Muscat Perle, pronounce it the wine par excellence. It is especially adapted for Ladies, and for invalids. It is especially adapted for Ladies, and for delicate constitutions. For sale by all leading Grocers. E. E. Bellows & Co., Agents. M,W,F

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1866. NO. 81.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

Wm. M Cluney & Co's Gas Coal Works and the Fort Pitt Coal Company.

With the bituminous coal trade, almost everybody we take for granted, in this part of the country, is more or less familiar. The vast amount of bituminous coal annually taken from the mines in Western Pennsylvania, has not in the least degree diminished the supply. On the contrary, there is an increased aggregate product from year to year, and new mines are constantly opened and many of the old ones are giving a richer yield than ever before. Forests are hewn down and burned, and nearly a score of years necessarily elapse ere another growth of trees can supply their places, so that many parts of the country which were once flourishing wood districts, now present a barren appearance, and the inhabitants are seriously inconvenienced for want of fuel. But the bituminous coal bed beginning in the extreme northern section of Pennsylvania, stretches away into Western Virginia, and is, as nearly as can be ascertained, an inexhaustible field. There are various veins of coal, as in almost every other commodity, and we take occasion, in to-day's issue to direct the attention of our readers to two of the finest bituminous coal works in Western Pennsylvania—mines which are capable of yielding upwards of three millions bushels of coal per annum. The coal brought out of those mines in lump, nut and slack is of the most superior quality in this market, and for gas purposes, or ordinarily for domestic use, is preferable to any other. We refer to the Gas Coal Works of Messrs. William M. Cluney & Co., located at Braddock's Field in Allegheny county, about ten miles from Pittsburgh, and the Fort Pitt Coal Works, located on the Steubenville Railroad, about the same distance from this city, and which are now under the exclusive management of Messrs. Wm. M. Cluney & Co. The reputation of both of these extensive coal Works has long been established, and consumers and dealers vastly prefer the coal from them to any other offered in this market. The mines, at Braddock's Fields, are located in a big historical spot—in the identical ravine where Braddock lay in ambush during the war of the revolution, and in the midst of one of the richest seams of the coal district, no less than in one of the most picturesque parts of the Commonwealth. The facilities for taking out coal here are at once extensive and complete in every detail. In addition to a very large force of experienced miners, and an adequate number of teams and teams, the mines are flanked on either side by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Connellsville Railroad. Messrs. Cluney & Co. keep at least fifty cars on the move daily, carrying coal to supply the demand upon these mines alone. This coal is *the most superior gas coal found in this region.* We believe it was introduced into the Gas Works at Philadelphia, and stood the test there far better to the satisfaction of the managers of that concern than any other coal they had ever used. The gas is of a beautiful richness of color, and we cordially recommend it to the attention of gas companies, generally, as possessing all the features that render coal a desirable making good gas. The other works—the Fort Pitt Coal Works, situated on the Steubenville Railroad, were transferred to the management of Messrs. Cluney & Co., on the first day of November last. This coal land embraces about four hundred acres, and the new managers have now the most ample facilities for mining upwards of two million bushels of coal per annum as these coal works. This coal is noted for its superior quality, and is in constant demand. It is the purest kind of fuel of this character found in that locality, being entirely free from all sulphurous matter. For manufacturing and domestic uses it certainly cannot be surpassed anywhere. Messrs Cluney & Co. have also large coal yards at Depot—located in the centre of them located in Allegheny city, and one in Pittsburgh. The capacity of these yards are very great, and yet scarcely ample enough for the rapidly increasing business of the firm. Not only the city, but many teams in hauling coal, but there is an extensive trade of individuals engaged in the same capacity at the three yards. Orders are filled with four minutes, enjoyed a practical education in the coal trade, and are, probably as thoroughly versed in all its details as any men in the country. We enjoy the personal acquaintance of the several members of this firm, and can speak of their business habits and reputation without embarrassment. We cordially recommend all who wish to procure the best quality of coal, for any purpose, at the lowest market rates and to deal with business men, to communicate with Messrs. Cluney & Co. Their general office is located at the corner of Liberty street and Virgin alley directly over the Pittsburgh Savings Bank. Branch offices, No. 5 Liberty street, under Pennsylvania Railroad, opp site the depot, and at the coal works at the corner of Anderson street and the P. Ft. W & C. R. R., in Allegheny city. Postoffice address, Box 587, Pittsburgh, and Lock Box 67, Allegheny city.

"Oh, Mother, Listen!"

Was an exclamation that fell from the lips of a sweet little girl, yesterday, as she stood listening to one of Dan rauth & Co.'s sweet toned Musical Boxes.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and most reliable Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is *perfectly* pure and sweet. Ask for Dunard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

The Daily Commercial

ABANDONMENT OF THE LAC LA BELLE.—The Detroit papers state that the steamer Captain Spalding who commanded the Lac La Belle at the time of her unfortunate collision with the Steamship Milwaukee, reached that city on Sunday, from the scene of the wreck. The steamer S. Clement has been engaged for the past four or five days in taking on board such valuable property as could be raised or stripped from the wreck. Eighty tons of copper and twenty barrels of fish were brought up, together with anchors, chains, etc., belonging to the boat. This material was brought down to Detroit, and the wreck has been abandoned to the underwriters. Nothing further can be done this season towards recovering the balance of the cargo. Another loss in the current, the ice will probably destroy her before spring.

A New York Museum.

The ambitious people of New York do not appear satisfied with Barnum's heterogeneous collections, they want a museum upon a more scientific basis, like that of the Boston Society of Natural History, or the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. Boston is munificently provided, and in the latter city this end is partially attained. The Philadelphia Academy of Natural sciences, incorporated in 1812, has been one of the foremost institutions of the country. In the year 1860 their library contained 24,500 volumes, and their collections over 20,000 specimens, and the publications of their journal and proceeding from a library of themselves. The "academy" has the privilege of exhibiting free to the State except in being exempt from taxation. New York's wealth is enormous, and we trust that her wealth is adequate, no doubt the want will soon be supplied.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The sale of the Iron Mountain Railroad and the Cairo and Fulton Railroad to McKay & Co, has been approved by the Governor of Missouri.

The yachts Fleetwing, Vesta and Henrietta started from Sandy Hook yesterday, on their race across the ocean.

Snow to the depth of two feet fell in Buffalo yesterday, which caused a suspension of business, and partially blocked the running of trains on the Lake Shore and Erie road to Erie. The interruption will be brief.

A destructive fire occurred at No. 215 Division street, New York, on Monday night, in a double tenement building. The fire originated in a kerosene and communicated to a kerosene oil store next door. Although the flames were soon stopped, their violence among the paroleons was so great great that the dense volume of smoke suffocated nine persons.

The Louisville *Democrat* says the population of that city is 68,033 souls: "The City Directory, lately published, contains 21,000 names, and if we count our population as they do in Northern cities, Louisville would contain 27,000 souls, but as we do not count in the negro estimate, we will count our population as but five to each name in the directory, the lowest estimate we make, and then we will have a population of 15,000. This is a most rapid increase, being over 100 per cent. in the space of six years."

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STATE ITEMS.

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A branch of the school for the education of soldiers' orphans is now in successful operation in the Madison College building at Uniontown, in the three years, and valuable land for the use of the institution. Hon. J. K. Ewing is President of the Board of Trustees.

An accident occurred early on the morning of the 8th inst., on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, at Sugar Grove, about twenty miles west from Meadville. The freight train ran on a switch and was thrown off the track, destroying seven cars of oil and an engine. Fifty barrels were transported west. The track was destroyed for some distance, and the new managers have now the most ample facilities for mining upwards of two million bushels of coal per annum as these coal works. This coal is noted for its superior quality, and is in constant demand. It is the purest kind of fuel of this character found in that locality, being entirely free from all sulphurous matter. For manufacturing and domestic uses it certainly cannot be surpassed anywhere. Messrs Cluney & Co. have also large coal yards at Depot—located in the centre of them located in Allegheny city, and one in Pittsburgh. The capacity of these yards are very great, and yet scarcely ample enough for the rapidly increasing business of the firm. Not only the city, but many teams in hauling coal, but there is an extensive trade of individuals engaged in the same capacity at the three yards. Orders are filled with four minutes, enjoyed a practical education in the coal trade, and are, probably as thoroughly versed in all its details as any men in the country. We enjoy the personal acquaintance of the several members of this firm, and can speak of their business habits and reputation without embarrassment. We cordially recommend all who wish to procure the best quality of coal, for any purpose, at the lowest market rates and to deal with business men, to communicate with Messrs. Cluney & Co. Their general office is located at the corner of Liberty street and Virgin alley directly over the Pittsburgh Savings Bank. Branch offices, No. 5 Liberty street, under Pennsylvania Railroad, opp site the depot, and at the coal works at the corner of Anderson street and the P. Ft. W & C. R. R., in Allegheny city. Postoffice address, Box 587, Pittsburgh, and Lock Box 67, Allegheny city.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Presidential Succession.

Female Suffrage Question.

Senators Anthony, Wade, Wilson and Yates Favor It,

A Facetious Speech in its Favor by Senator Cowan.

Enrolling Names at Opening of Congress.

Bill Regulating Appointments and Removals.

New Naval Stations on the Lakes.

The Assassination Conspirators

Welchman, the Government Witness, Believed to be One of the Principals.

The Inflation of the Currency.

The Proposed Changes in the Financial Committee.

North Carolinians Visit the Capital.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1866.

The Presidential Succession.

In the Senate to-day very little was done in the way of business. Mr. Anthony introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report what legislation is necessary in regard to the law of Presidential succession. The law now under consideration by Congress in previous sessions, but no result has ever been reached. The law is very loose and of doubtful effect as it stands.

Colorado.

Mr. Wade reported back his new bill for the admission of Colorado.

Female Suffrage.

At half-past twelve a discussion commenced on Cowan's amendment to the Suffrage bill for the District, proposing in effect to grant female as well as male suffrage. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, took the floor in advocacy of the proposition.

Mr. Cowan followed in a speech full of facetiousness and drollery which kept the floor and galleries amused and lively. He assumed to be warmly in favor of female suffrage, but in sincerity opposed it, and would be sorry to see the need of attempting to kill the bill by first making it odious.

Mr. Wade made a short speech and came out fairly and squarely for female suffrage. Mr. Nesmith opposed it, and Mr. Yates, of Illinois, in the course of his speech he declared that negroes would be enfranchised in every State of the Union before the fourth of March, 1869. He was very certain this would be the case as to the Southern States.

Mr. Yates was for female suffrage too, but was opposed to mixing or connecting the two. On the negro question he contended that the people had spoken, and that this bill was but carrying into effect their will.

Messrs. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Willey, of Virginia, and Johnson, of Maryland, spoke against female suffrage.

The debate continued until four o'clock, and a further hearing was offered to continue it further, and not come to an immediate vote. The Senate adjourned. Gratz Brown has the floor for to-morrow on this bill.

Important Bill Passed.

The House passed a bill to day regulating the duties of the Clerk of the House, so as to require him not to place on the roll at the opening of a new Congress the name of any one from a State not represented in the preceding Congress.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

A bill of similar purport virtually prohibiting the counting of electoral votes from unrepresented States, was discussed and postponed.

Removals from Offices.

The bill regulating appointments and removals from office occupied the remainder of the day's session. An amendment offered by Thad Stevens providing that any one appointing to office any person who has been rejected by the Senate, shall be disqualified from holding any office under the Government for one year was defeated by a majority of one hundred and fourteen votes. But eighteen members voted for the amendment. The bill will probably pass to-morrow. It provides that after vacancies in the President from removing any one from office without the consent of the Senate.

More Naval Stations.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have a bill before them providing for the organization of a Board of Engineers for the location of more naval stations on the Northwestern Lakes. It will be reported in a short time. The bill makes it provide and is in the interest of this end certainly examine the following harbors, viz: Buffalo, Erie, Grand Huron, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Michigan City, and Chicago, with reference to all p ints affecting their fitness for naval stations, and their relative merits. Plans, surveys, and the publications of their journal and proceeding from a library of themselves. The "academy" has the privilege of exhibiting free to the State except in being exempt from taxation. New York's wealth is enormous, and we trust that her wealth is adequate, no doubt the want will soon be supplied.

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BY THE CABLE.

Continued Arrest of Fenians.

Mutual Protection Societies Formed.

Coercive Measures of Prussia in Hanover.

Sailing of French Transports for Mexico

The Fenians.

DUBLIN, December 11, Noon.—The government is arresting supposed Fenians hourly. Loyal mutual protection societies are forming throughout Ireland.

Prussia and Hanover.

LONDON, December 10, Evening.—Prussia has commenced coercive measures in Hanover.

Sailing of French Transports.

PARIS, December 10, Evening.—It is expected that all the transports for Mexico will leave before the 15th.

Fenian Privateer Seized.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, December 11.—The steamer Bolivia has been seized in the Medway. She is supposed to have been intended for a Fenian privateer. There was an immense quantity of guns and powder on board, which was also taken possession of.

The utmost vigilance continues to be manifested in the search for Fenians, and additional arrests are reported to have been made, both in this country and in Ireland.

CARDIFF, December 11, Evening.—A large quantity of arms which were undoubtedly intended for shipment hence to Ireland for the use of the Fenians, have been seized by the police, and the parties in whose charge they were found have been arrested.

Navy Yards in Venetia.

FLORENCE, December 11, Evening.—The Italian Government has determined upon founding large navy yards in the newly acquired province of Venetia, to be fitted with all the appliances for building and repairing vessels. Work is to be commenced immediately.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, December 11.—Consols for money, 89⅛; Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 40¾.

LONDON, December 11.—Five twenties opened at 71.

LONDON, Evening, December 10.—Consols closed at 88¾ for money; 5 20s 71; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 40¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, December 11—Evening—Money market unchanged. Consols closed at 89¼ for money. The closing quotations of American securities are as follows: United States 5 20s, 71; Erie Railway shares, 41¾; Illinois Central shares, 77¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, December 11.—Sales of cotton 10,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d since yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—Cotton opens very active. Uplands firm at 18½.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, December 10.—The cotton market has advanced ⅛d, and the demand is very active. Sales, 20,000 bales; closing at 18½d for middling uplands. Provisions steady. Tallow firm.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, December 11, P. M.—The cotton market has been quite active to-day, and prices have further improved ⅛d. The sales of 20,000 bales, the market closing firm at 18½d for middling uplands.

The breadstuffs market is firm. The closing price of Western Mixed American corn is 38s 3d. The provision market is strong at is to for refined per gallon.

Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, December 11, Evening.—The total sales of yarns and cloths in market are nominal, and prices are better.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

MEXICO.

Conflicting Rumors About Maximilian.

Arrest of Gen. Sedgwick and Release of Ortega.

NEW YORK, December 11.—A special telegram from Vera Cruz, dated December 4th, via Mobile 10th, contains no news of importance.

The steamship Susquehanna arrived on Friday last. On Monday night, 3d inst., the vessel sailed for Brazos, where it arrived on Friday last.

General Sherman and Minister Campbell were to leave for Monterey by Matamoras.

A proclamation was issued declaring that Maximilian would not leave the country, but would resume the reins of government.

The Emperor's baggage is being shipped for Austria, and the French troops are concentrating, preparatory to leaving.

General Sheridan arrived at Brownsville on the 6th, and placed General Sedgwick under arrest. He also ordered the release of Ortega.

Escobedo ordered Canales to Monterey to take command of the troops operating against Laredo, and ordered Cortinas to report at Matamoras under arrest for depredations committed.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—Advices from Tampico announce that both the Imperials there and Mejia, the Imperialist, at San Luis, were exacting heavy forced loans for the support of their soldiers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1866.

CASE OF THE REBEL GEN. PICKETT.

The President to-day sent a message to the House, transmitting detailed information in regard to the rebel General Pickett, asked for at the last session. Enclosed is a letter from Attorney General Stanbury, transmitting all the papers on file in relation to Pickett's application for pardon. The Attorney General says: "No action has been taken on these papers, and he has no information of any proceedings instituted against Pickett for cruelty to prisoners, or any offense against the laws of war."

If will be remembered that he was charged with barging a number of United States soldiers for aiding desertion from the rebel army. Pickett's application for pardon was approved by the Judge Advocate, but was opposed by Secretary Stanton, who was overruled by the President, and Vice President of the United States, as follows:

While the rebellion which was waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now yielded to the arms of the Republic, is a subject of congratulation and rejoicing, it cannot be expected that clemency will be exercised in every case, or assurance given that no trial will take place for the offenses charged against it. Deeds of the most appalling character were acknowledged to the enemies of the United States, clear to the end of the period given by the armies laying down their arms protects them against further prosecution. Such an assurance would be a bounty to crime. I know it is said that the President has exercised the pardoning power in a manner too lenient and liberal, and that the law making treason odious has been practically forgotten. But I am unwilling to believe that the offense of the rebellion were treason in North Carolina, who had found refuge within the limits of the United States, and whose political relations to the Government of the United States are so disturbed and changed by the events of the last few years, that the principles which would govern the case of Peter Keys, who was here arrested, and whose whereabouts at the time of the trial were unknown, ought to be applied to those who have been at his father's house several times since the murder, in behalf of the other four the defense was an alibi, which the Court rejected as an issue in the case. Conviction of the other two was proved to have told his negro servants that the murders had been killed, that they would probably all be arrested, but if questioned about him they must say that they had seen him at home by candle light an hour before, and had gone home shortly from that time. This proved to be false, and further, he made admissions to others that he would have legitimately obtained his information, as the Postmaster, who had been murdered, was coming by boat to Savannah, paying no attention to the call of the guard standing on the bank, who shouted to him to halt. This was untrue. There has never existed the slightest ground for supposing that the motive for the murder, nor has there been any ground for doubt that the other men named above were equally guilty with the two executed. Every circumstance in their actions during the day, they were preparing to murder Keys, and their absence from home at this time—this, with other facts proven on the trial, show that, for the purpose of screening themselves from capital hate, they ruthlessly murdered three men who were doing their duty as best they knew how, and who were the United States' superior officers, and who, of course, had no personal interest in the matter. Two of the murderers, Keys and Smith, were found guilty by the Commission, and sentenced to be hanged. It is also known that General Sickles confirmed the sentence in the case of Robert Keys and Elisha Byron, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, but commuted the sentence to that of imprisonment for life, and ordered the two other prisoners, Peter Keys and Wesley Byron, executed on the 27th of April, 1866. In a subsequent order, dated April 24, he suspended the execution of the latter until further orders from President Johnson should be made known. This was in consequence of the earnest appeals from Mr. Hanson, given at the solicitation of the prisoners. Ultimately, the President commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and the four prisoners were conveyed to Castle Pinckney, S. C., and there confined. Here they remained, the subject of frequent appeals to their final release, and also the grounds upon which the Commission based its findings of the guilty parties. There were two principal actors in the matter. One was the Hon. Joseph Segui, South Carolina, who never came into court as counsel for defense. The other was Mr. Hanson, who was very active in the matter. Through the influence of these men the prisoners had their place of confinement changed from the jail of Fort Jefferson to the jail of Key West, where, on the application of Hanson, they were allowed while on guard over them. The arrest was by the civil authorities, and the trial took place before a United States Court, and was conducted exclusively by them. Some days before October 6th, 1865, the officers of the Treasury Department had been requested by the Secretary of War to have Allen Wells on guard over them. The arrest was by the civil authorities, and the trial took place before a United States Court, and was conducted exclusively by them. Some days before October 6th, 1865, the officers of the Treasury Department had been requested by the Secretary of War to have Allen Wells on guard over them.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1866.

We call attention to the interesting letter from our special correspondent in Texas, whose narrative of affairs in the Lone Star State may be relied upon.

Whatever occasional foreign tourists may write or speak concerning this country, it is evident that European capitalists, the true representatives of public sentiment, especially in Monarchical Governments, who hold of our National, State and Railroad bonds, $600,000,000, have no very mean opinion of our integrity and resources.

It is reported, that office seekers, of the species denominated Copperheads, are leaving Washington in considerable numbers and in still greater despondency. Their resort to the Capital is proof that they were led, by some cause or other, to expect offices within the scope of Executive patronage. Their migration thence may be attributed to the coldness that has come on, in that climate, since the first of December.

Curiosity is on tip-toe to know what was the nature of the two interviews between Mr. Seward and Mr. Stevens, reported by telegraph yesterday morning. Two talks in three days, by these antipodal politicians, may well move speculation in Washington. The "said I, and said he" of the business would not mar the narrative of either of the participants in the interview, if he were to make it, nor interrupt attention in the least.

It is good evidence that the Government does not stand in dread of the late rebels, and that it does not wish to oppress or wrong them, that recruiting offices are opened in the principal towns and cities of the Southern States, for enlisting men into the regular army. As the principal business of the army lies in the Southern States, according to General Grant and the Department officers under his command, this arrangement indicates confidence and good will towards the people of those States.

By the last census, the population of Pennsylvania was 2,905,215. By the usual ratio of voters to the entire population we estimate the entire number. At the late election for Governor 507,370 votes were cast. Allowing one vote for every six and a half of the people, this would give 3,383,000 as our present population, an increase say in eight years of 976,000. By the same method New York appears to have gained 792,000 in the same period. This would give to these two States a population of eight and a half million—an increase of one million and three quarters.

Strikes among working men have not gone out of fashion entirely. The wharf colored laborers in Nashville, have struck for higher wages, demanding forty cents per hour for their work. We have the impression that this is not the best way of making contracts, as it savors more of conscious power than of a sense of right, somewhere in the transaction, on the one part or the other. The relations of employer and employed, of capital and labor, appear to be not well understood or properly appreciated. There are rights on both sides, and these being reciprocally regarded, under the influence of moral principles, there would be as pleasant relations between employer and employed, as usually exist between buyer and seller. Under that condition there would be a fair adjustment of wages, without oppressive exactions on the one side or the other.

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SOUTH.

The Legislatures of the Southern States will undoubtedly reject the proposed amendment. Some of them have done it already. What effect this will have, or whether it will have any, on the final destination of the amendment, we are not able to decide at this stage of the business. Of the reasons causing the rejection by the Legislatures, we have not direct information, but presume them to be the same that have been currently insisted upon in Southern journals, not one of which has a particle of force, except upon the hypothesis that Southern sectionalism should take precedence of fidelity to the United States, that unequal representation should be perpetuated, and that treason and rebellion were not crimes. All these positions are totally wrong in themselves, and directly contrary to the clear and irreversible decisions of the war.

The first section of the amendment prohibits such sectional legislation as would deprive a citizen of the United States of his privileges as such. The second is designed to terminate the *injustice* of unequal representation, or in other words, to prevent the continuance, and that in an aggravated form, of the old wrong of a Congressional representation of a large non-voting negro population. The third disfranchises, under certain provisos, several classes of persons who have been active and influential participants in the late rebellion. These are severally opposed by the three items in the hypothesis above referred to.

The third is undoubtedly the one that is most obnoxious to the present race of politicians and prominent men in the Southern States. The second, however, is also specially offensive, as striking at the root of the injustice in reference to representation, from which the Southern States, under the slavery regime, derived its excess of political power in the Government. As to the disfranchisement section, it requires but the exercise of the smallest appreciable amount of justice to give a verdict in its favor. It embraces but those persons, who in a common riot or seditious movement would be called the ring-leaders, those who as officers in the civil or military service of the United Stafes, had taken the oath of allegiance, and had, in violation thereof and in opposition to all claims of duty, engaged in rebellion against the same. Such persons, having proved themselves unworthy of trust even under the solemn sanctions of an oath, are precluded by the amendment from holding any office. The justice of this exclusion cannot be a matter of doubt in any unprejudiced mind. Their exclusion from office, as a prudential measere, is indisputably wise and proper.

The number of individuals upon whom this section would bear is inconsiderably small, even though it should extend to all postmasters, clerks in custom houses, and justices of the peace. Thirty thousand persons would embrace the entire company, from Jeff. Davis down to the humblest lieutenant or lighthouse keeper. To save this perjured, as well as traitorous set, from official disfranchisement so well deserved, the voice of the Southern Legislatures is given against the amendment.

THE PRISONERS IN CANADA.

The respite of the prisoners under sentence of death in Canada is gratifying to every humane feeling. Under the circumstances, however, no one acquainted with the ordinary operations of human nature and of human governments could rationally have expected it. We do not refer to the circumstances of their offense, for these would rather plead for a mitigation of the sentence, as the persons convicted were but subordinates in the unlawful transactions, and were, no doubt, deluded into participation in them by the representations of others. The circumstances that seemed likely to preclude all hope of pardon or respite were the unanimity of words and actions of their associates, which, as human nature and human governments generally act, would have been more likely to ensure than to avert the punishment of the unfortunate men. We are glad, however, that the kindly negotiations of our government, for that was, no doubt, the successful agency, have secured at least a delay of their punishment. It is to be hoped that it will be followed by a cessation of those unneighborly threats and demonstrations which are only annoying and irritating to people on the other side of the line, and promise no advantage in profit or fame to those on this side. Let law and government regulate the intercourse of the nations.

A NEW FEATURE.

A new feature—in fact, a number of new features, and some of them very handsome ones—has been developed in connection with our National Government. The anterooms of the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as the white house at the west end of Pennsylvania avenue, present a new sphere for the exercise of female enterprise, which they are said to be improving with commendable assiduity. So says the *National Intelligencer*. "Ladies of great beauty and intelligence," it says, "are employed not only in endeavors to secure pardons, which might well become their gender and humane natures, but also in forwarding the interests of some heavy and important matters requiring legislative action—'something more substantial' than pardons, as the *Republican* terms it.

We are aware that outside influences are not unfrequently employed in keeping individual interests before legislatures, although we are not in favor of the practice, but we did not suppose that the agency of ladies was so much employed in it as to be a matter of observation. Nor does this incline us to regard it with any more favor, whether we consider them or the legislature in the estimate. We have entertained a very bright ideal of woman's sphere, a happy, useful, honorable and not very restricted sphere, but, we admit, it has not embodied the position and offices above referred to.

DECLINING PRICES.

There is a conviction among many business people that we are going to see hard times, and one of the class—the produce speculators—who will be among the first to see them, will receive very little sympathy. A general decline has been going on in meats and articles of produce, such as are largely speculated in, but thus far groceries have not felt the pressure. The New York *Tribune* believes "the good old times" for the laboring classes will soon return. Purchases are now mostly limited to mere necessities. The decline is not, perhaps, so much by reason of a superabundance, as because a large part of the market is closed to our purchasers. The South is too poor to buy what it actually needs, the consumers of the tented field are now producers, and Europe does not take from us as much of provisions and other shipments as we expected she would. Retailers as yet do not seem to realize that a change is going on, but their turn will come soon, to the great joy of the poor retail consumers.

PITTSBURGH ART.

It was announced a short time since, that one of our best portrait painters was about to remove East to seek more remunerative orders for his easel. Pittsburgh boasts a number of fine artists, but their commissions are neither as numerous nor liberal as they should be. A principal cause of the popular indifference to art, in this city, is the want of an art gallery worthy a city having so large a representation of wealth and refinement, as Pittsburgh claims, should have. A public gallery would afford our artists opportunities for semi or annual exhibitions of their works, and enable the public, by comparison, more fully to appreciate local merit. A fine art gallery is among the most pleasurable of Philadelphia attractions. We also notice that the painters of that city, are now exhibiting a full collection of their pictures at their rooms, Chestnut street. We have a number of costly private collections in Pittsburgh. We have many citizens of fine art taste and large means. A public painting gallery might be established with comparatively little effort or expense.

Death of an Eminent Clergyman.

The Rev. Dr. E. D. McMaster, died yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in Chicago. Dr. McMaster has been well known and highly esteemed throughout the West. He was formerly a Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian Seminary at New Albany, Indiana, prior to the removal of the institution to Chicago. He was elected to the same office by the General Assembly that met in St. Louis, in May last, and had just entered on his professional duties. The loss, by his death, will be a severe one to the institution, the church and the United States, in which his life had been wholly spent, with great honor and usefulness.

Marketing.

The Philadelphia papers are quite sharp in their denunciations of the unscrupulous contrivances of retail dealers to keep up prices. In the matter of butter, for example, seventy-five cents a pound is demanded in one part of the city, while it is bought for forty to fifty cents in other parts. Several gentlemen recently clubbed together and purchased freshly made butter by the hundred pounds, and had it forwarded to Philadelphia by express. After paying all charges for the tubs and for freight, the butter cost them a fraction less than forty cents a pound. It was equal to any butter in Philadelphia in regard to quality. The butter pressure is not quite so heavy in Pittsburgh, but we presume there is here as elsewhere the same suspicion of combination on the part of retailers. The law against forestallers was intended as a protection against "sharpers," but in Philadelphia it appears not to be enforced. Philadelphia papers, as a measure of relief from present high prices recommend "little combinations" to club together, on the protection principle, and thus secure purchases fifty to seventy five per cent. cheaper than at the present time.

Temperance in Congress.

It is not uncommon for the press, especially organs politically hostile, to indulge a fling at the personal character of members of Congress. The *Round Table* recently insinuated that an unprecedented number of gambling "hells" were being fitted up in Washington for the use of members. Intemperance is also frequently charged on mempors. When one of them is guilty of excesses, the whole body is disgraced by reason of the publicity given to his case, but the fact that the intemperate or otherwise immoral members constitute a very small minority of the whole body, is seldom admitted. During a recent speech before the New England Temperance Convention, Senator Wilson declared that the Thirty-ninth Congress is more free from the vice of drunkenness than any of its predecessors for many years, and that the Fortieth Congress will be a still further improvement on Washington's day. This is encouraging testimony from one who has known Washington well during twelve sessions.

Educating the Freedmen.

That Northern sympathy for the freedmen, is truly earnest and Christian, is shown in the fact that many hundreds of tender and refined Northern women have left comfortable homes to devote their years to the education and elevation of this benighted race. These schools are established in many prominent points of the South, and receive the unrequited services of hundreds of teachers, inspired with the sublime thought of educating and Christianizing a people so long held in the double bondage of slavery and ignorance. The Fisher School of Nashville is a notable example of the extent and success of these labors. The premises cost $25,000, and about 1,500 pupils are in the day and evening schools. At the outset, a systematic grading of the scholars was made, from the primary classes to those who are being fitted for teaching. During a recent visit to this school, the Board of Education, confessed that it compared favorably with the white schools.

Ship Canals.—Railway development does not keep pace with the growth of the West and consequent need of increased transportation facilities. Railroads are not only inadequate but too costly. Transportation by them is so high as to injure the market of the remote producer, and hence the agricultural States are turning their attention to ship canals. Several extensive projects are now in contemplation, such as the ship canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, one from Lake Champlain to the Hudson river, and one from the Erie canal by way of Montezuma and Elmira to the Chesapeake Bay, to reach Baltimore and Philadelphia. It, as is also contemplated, the Erie canal shall be enlarged to accommodate steamers of 600 tons, the country will be provided with what the railroads can never supply, cheap and abundant transportation for bulky freights. None of the proposed canals can be deemed improbable projects, in view of what has already been accomplished in the way of inland commercial development.

A National Disgrace.—Senator Howard's bill, recently offered in the Senate, to amend an act of the last session, in regard to grand and petit jurors, and for other purposes, or something equivalent, which will invoke a legal restriction on Mormonism, should early become a law. Almost every mail brings us accounts of Mormon outrages, of crimes committed against the gentiles, generally in a stealthy and brutal manner. Polygamy, now that slavery is abolished, is the great stigma of the country. Why is the press comparatively silent on the subject? Shall a Christian people tolerate an ignorant and fanatical sect, whose destructive faith is polygamy,—the repudiation of Christian marriage and social purity, without which there is neither anchor for private conscience, nor authority for public laws?

The Telegraph and Railroads.—The New York *Herald* urges Congress to exercise the power given it by the Constitution "to establish postoffices and postroads," "to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," by taking full control of all the railroads and telegraph lines of the country, and to assume the management of them in the same way that it now directs the Post office Department, for the public good. It is believed that such a move would largely increase the public revenue, as the railroads and telegraphs are injurious rivals to the Postoffice Department, in the carrying of mailable matter and the transmission of messages. But whether greater efficiency and cheaper rates would be secured by the proposed change, if practicable, is an important question.

Gift of Fiction.—There are many signs in the English literary world that the rage for new novels is rapidly moderating. This should not be wondered at since the production of British novels has for some time been at the rate of two a week. Supposing the vicinity fecundity to have lasted for thirty six years, since 1830, in which year the crop of fictions gathered into the British Museum was one hundred and one works, then in the eighteen hundred and seventy two works since that time there have been printed in Great Britain and Ireland about three thousand seven hundred and forty four novels, and to this mass of fictitious literature we must add before the reckoning is complete, an enormous, almost incalculable, heap of short stories and tales and sketches for magazines.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The war among the Ritualists and Anti-Ritualists in New York continues without abatement. Last Sunday Dr. Butler, of Philadelphia, was to preach in the Church of the Ascension, against the encroachments of "Ritualism." But, meanwhile, the Ritualists, so-called, are going ahead. It is said they are negotiating for the Methodist meeting house in Eighteenth street, near Eighth avenue, with a view of converting it into a Church, where the full ceremonial of St. Alban's will be introduced.

J. H. Lightner, Collector of St. Louis, Mo., has paid into the State Treasury within the last week, two hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars on account of the revenue.

During the first eight months of the present year the value of the steam engines exported from England was $8,802,936 in gold, as compared with $7,204,210 for the corresponding period of 1865. India, Russia and Egypt are the principal countries to which these steam engines are exported.

Several of the conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad charged with embezzling, and some acquitted, are about to commence suits against Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, for damages. The hearing was before G. C. Francisco, General Agent of the road, who is satisfied that if crime has been committed it has been to a very trifling amount. The conductors on the Reading Railroad, who were discharged a few years since on the oath of Pinkerton, and made to disgorge lost sums of money, have commenced suits for its recovery.

Several merchants of Boston have completed arrangements for the erection of a new and handsome theater, about the size of Wallack's in New York, and to be conducted and managed upon the same plan. The architect has plans of the building on hand, and operations will be commenced with the intention of completing the theater and opening with dramatic performances on the 1st of September next.

On the closing night of her Washington engagement, Ristori was called before the curtain after the performance, and made a speech of twenty-nine seconds duration, which took her two days to commit to memory, in order to speak it in the English language. Manager Grau kindly furnished the newspaper fraternity with copies of the speech ten hours in advance of its delivery.

The 12th December is the day upon which some two thousand schools of Michigan are expected to contribute to the building of the Soldiers' Monument. Ypsilanti, Marshal, Kalamazoo and Dowagiac have led the van, and have given sums varying from $50 to $700 each. The monument is to be located at Detroit.

The current of old guns, to be repaired at the government works at Springfield, is setting armory ward once more, and thousands of muskets are now received weekly. The number of guns which were sent in last summer, at present reported, is 127,000, and there are many hundreds more of that lot still to be repaired. The 800 armorers have work enough to keep them briskly busy for some time to come.

The accepted plan for the new Yale College Chapel completes the erection of a building of Gothic architecture, at an expense of $150,000, of which $40,000 are already raised.

Judge Chapman, of Boston, has decided that damages against the corporation for a fall on an icy sidewalk, cannot be recovered unless it was proven that it resulted from something in its construction or shape which specially formed the accumulation of the ice or snow, and which defect it was the duty of the public authorities either to remedy or repair.

The National Gold Mining Company of Montgomery county, Md., has been organized with a capital of $500,000. The lands of the company are situated near Great Falls.

Of the nine Aldermen elected at the recent election in New York City, three belong to the ring; five are Republicans, and one is Democrat who have already served a term each with clean hands and the remaining one is unknown in the political world.

The Methodist centenary contributions continue to flow into the treasury in liberal volume. Last week, according to the *Methodist*, the sums reported reached half a million for the week. Six Baltimore churches contributed over $40,000. In Detroit, $20,000; in Columbus, Ohio, one church, $17,559.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, has 3,000 members, a library and reading room, and gives a course of lectures. It also supplements the churches, and does much of their neglected work.

The Mahoning (O.) *Courier* gives a description of the thriving Village of Hubbard in Trumbull county, and says: "Some unscrupulous men have formed of the mining interests when we say that there are no less than fourteen or fifteen banks, severally yielding from two to six thousand tons of coal per week, within the radii of three or four miles, and a number of other banks are yet to be opened."

During the past week 520 emigrants passed through Columbus, Ohio, for the West.

The late Gubernatorial elections in Pennsylvania and New York indicate an aggregate population of 10,000,000.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes from St. Anthony, Minn., a long account of the recent discoveries of iron ore in that vicinity. The explorers descended 125 steps, and then went seventy five feet along a horizontal passage. Numerous articles of a character, not altogether "aboriginal," were found, such as iron and copper implements and cooking utensils, a human figure in bas relief, and many curious hieroglyphics were noticed on the walls. Also, a sacrificial altar, sarcophagus, coins, medals, iron and copper rings, iron plate door, &c., &c.

The laying of the Nicholson pavement on Broad street, Philadelphia, between Jefferson and Oxford streets, has excited considerable attention during the past week, and a number of persons have visited the place to see it laid.

PERSONAL.

—Bishop Armitage, recently consecrated, at Detroit, as Bishop of Wisconsin, was born in the city of New York, 1830, and received his instruction preparatory to his collegiate course in the private school of Daniel P. Bacon. In 1845 he entered Columbia College, where he graduated in 1849, being one of three who took second honors, all having precisely the same standing. After graduating he went into the theological seminary in New York, where he stayed three years. He was ordained in June, 1852, and spent a Deaconate of two years as assistant to the venerable Dr. Burroughs, at Portsmouth, N. H. In August, 1854, he became Rector of St. Mark's Church, Augusta, Maine, and held the position until 1859, when he accepted the rectorship of St. John's Church, Detroit, which he now leaves to take the position of Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin.

—Lamartine, although the largest sized charity boy in Europe, gives very jolly dinners. The beverages are excellent old Monceaux wine from the poet's estate; a little Bordeaux, a little champagne, and with the dessert a glass of admirable perfumed Cyprus wine, which he brought from the East in 1832.

—The next English House of Commons will contain two members likely to be regarded as curiosities—Mr. Fawcett, who is blind, and Mr. Kavanaugh, a boy recently elected from Wexford county, Ireland, who is without arms or legs. In spite, however, of his physical disabilities, Kavanagh is a man of accomplishments, wealth and energy. The energy of the man may be gathered from the fact that some twenty years ago he traveled in Europe and Asia with his private tutor and a single servant, penetrating into Bokhara, and living for months in places where it had always been reckoned certain death for a ginour to show his face.

—Mrs. Isaac Taylor, lately deceased at Racine, Wisconsin, left $55,000 to Racine College; $5,000 to Nashota Seminary, and the residue of her property, $130,000 to $150,000, to found an Orphan Asylum, to be named in honor of her husband.

—Hon. E. H. Derby, of Boston, is now engaged, under authority of a resolve passed by Congress last winter, upon a report on our Reciprocal Relations with the Provinces and the Fishery question. He hopes soon to be ready to lay his report upon these important questions before Congress.

—The custom in Madrid is that, when the opera singers bar bis at the theater, her appearance is welcomed with plaudits, while the orchestra performs the royal march. At a recent performance some marks of disapprobation mingled with the execution of the music, and at the conclusion hisses were heard. Isabella II. rose at once and left the house.

—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, who is reported as dangerously ill, was at one time the most brilliant beauty at the court of St. James. She was for a long time Mistress of the Robes, and office which carries with it the leadership of the Court society, and is now filled by the Duchess of Wellington. The Duchess of Sutherland was a sister of the late Earl of Carlisle, and one of her daughters is the present Duchess of Argyll. She is best known in England as the most earnest patroness of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who often speaks of her in "Sunny Memories."

—Miss Olive Logan is just now one of the literary lionesses of New York. Her dramatization of the novel "Armadale," was completed in three days, and the adaptation is highly praised by the Metropolitan theatrical critics.

—The Evansville *Journal* chronicles the death of Mr. David Aikin, at the age of eighty years, who walked from New Orleans on a race with the first steamboat ever up the river to his place, in Warrick county, beating the steamer two days.

—The public interest in Masonry seems to be gaining at the West. Rev. C. Moore, of Cincinnati has enlarged his *Masonic Review*, and changed it from a monthly to a weekly publication. He has been editor and publisher of this excellent work for many years, and knows how to make an interesting and instructive periodical for the brotherhood.

—Governor Evans, of Colorado, has just made a contribution of $25,000 for the endowment of a series of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Evanston, Illinois. The Governor is a prominent member of the Methodist church.

—A letter written in London has this to say about that favorite writer for boys, Captain Mayne Reid: "He is an excitable, good tempered and intelligent man—always ready to prove the United States to be the first country in the universe, and able to lick all the rest of the world. Many a sharp fight of words had he with Ignorant Englishmen during the rebellion, and never did his faith in the good cause slacken. He lives in case, and derives, I suppose, a handsome fortune from his works."

From Our Texas Correspondent.

The Condition of Affairs in the Lone Star State—Causes of so Little Improvement—Slow Progress and Untourists are Regarded—The Kind of Men Elected to Represent the State—Their Loyalty—Description of the Prairie Country—Prices of Its Products, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

KUFMAN, Texas, November 16, 1866.

I am here water bound, and as the rain for two days has been descending in torrents, there is no telling when I may get away. It has occurred to me to write you again, and I will briefly refer to the condition of affairs here.

There has not been anything like the emigration to this State this fall that was expected. In truth scarcely any families have come among us from abroad. The unsettled state of affairs is undoubtedly the principal cause. The only persons who have moved may be said to be those who were compelled to leave their old homes by reason of their villainous acts during the war, for which they fear that justice may overtake them.

The probability is that the greater portion of those who will come to Texas for some years, will be rebels from Missouri, Tennessee and other Southern States. But very few, if any, will come from the Northern States, certainly not if they understood exactly the temper and spirit of the people here. There is no question to-day a much hostility to the Federal Government, and as intense hatred of Northern men, all of whom are styled Yankees, as there was at any time during the war. If they could without fear of detection and punishment, they would hang them up just as they did in 1861, and as freely as they make way with the negroes now. Within a few days three negroes were taken out from this town tied together and then shot down. A negro who was left for dead "upon the field of honor" having crawled off and got away with a prospect of recovering, was again attacked and killed. In the neighborhood of a tilted Doctor on Rocky Cedar, two negroes were inhumanly murdered. Only a short time since, a negro meeting which was being addressed by a white preacher was broken up by a number of professional gentlemen and other would-be leaders of society at the county seat, discharging a volley of shots into the house where they were assembled. Every now and then as a matter of sport some poor "American of African descent" is mangled or killed by these loyalists, who have accepted the situation and want to be left alone in their glory.

The newspapers teem with articles of denunciation against the Government because they are not permitted to have full and complete sway in the country as they have had for the past five years. Why not let us alone? they say.

An election has recently been held for Congress, and in every district the vilest rebels have been chosen. The district in which I reside, composed of the counties of Kaufman, Henderson, Van Zandt and Rockwall, is represented by a man who was at the first opposed to secession, but he stood high in popular favor because while a cripple, and exempt from military service, he had mounted his horse and gone out in the first expedition to capture the United States forts north of the river, and assisted in stealing the Government property, and he had also contributed of his abundant means more or less, as it has any other man in that section towards filling all the companies he left from this county. I allude to Mr. Epperson, who, by a small majority, has been elected in this district.

He is trying to be seen with other such men as Roberts, the President of the Secession Convention, the latter, the head of "Copperheads," those out of bands of murderers, and others of that ilk, will be admitted to seats. Perhaps, however, to have the pleasure of "toying Texans," the "test oath" will be modified that they may walk in.

The man who will travel through Texas, and hear almost every house he stops at curses and [illegible]ations upon the Yankees and the Government, would be very unprofitable not to conclude that they were "loyal" in a superlative degree.

There is no better climate in America than Texas has, and no better place than Texas was prior to the secession ball being put in motion by Wigfall & Co. But the Texas of to-day is a very different country from that.

The District Court of this county is now in session, and I have listened to its Judge and District Attorney openly and unblushingly boasting of their treason, and [illegible] as I am as good secessionists as they ever were. In truth the talk of Judge Goode, I do not believe that a Union man could receive justice in his court, if he had a secessionist against him, and no convict could a poor African have his rights accorded.

Kaufman is the first grain county in Eastern Texas after leaving the Louisiana line. There is a sufficiency of timber in some parts of it, enough that for building purposes is very poor. Some of its prairies are quite large, and afford a pleasing sight to the eye when covered with large herds of cattle. Good beef can be had for selling here at twelve dollars a piece. They are in fine flesh order and large numbers are being driven to the New Orleans market.

Considerable grain is raised in the county, yet there are no good mills. Wheat is selling at one dollar per bushel and corn at one dollar. Some cotton is grown, which is selling, to my mind, at a very high price, viz: five and a half cents per pound in the seed. There are but one or two gins in the county, and they are very much worn out. This might be made a very desirable abiding place by an energetic and industrious people, but in the present state of affairs many years will revolve before this is the case.

Micco.

From the Lake to the Chesapeake.

The rapid development of the West, and the prospective opening of a railway connection between the Lakes and the Pacific coast, within a few years, makes the lake commerce and the Erie canal of increasing importance. Plans of paramount importance. Plans for New York has nearly monopolized this trade. But it would be beneficial to the interests of Philadelphia and Baltimore as well as for the West to diffuse this trade by relieving our inland commerce from a single water connection between the lakes and the sea board, over the Erie canal. This may be done by opening a great ship canal between Lake Erie and the Chesapeake Bay. The project implies the enlargement of the Erie canal to the capacity of steamers of six hundred tons burden, the enlargement of the locks of the short canals, the Cayuga, and Seneca and Chemung, which would enable the proposed large steamers to enter the canals leading down the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake, if they were correspondingly enlarged. Or, to reach the Chesapeake they may coal directly from the Pennsylvania railroads, and proceed to Baltimore down the Bay or through the Delaware and Chesapeake canal to Philadelphia. Thus the coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania, the manufacturing cities, Philadelphia and Baltimore, would be placed in direct connection with the lakes to the mutual advantage of the two extremes. This grand project, demanded by an inland commerce, rapidly growing and destined to be of vast importance, is not a new one. It has been mooted for half a century, and should now be revived in earnest.

A Chicago Linen Factory.

Mr. George W. Billings, of Kankakee, Illinois, recently exhibited, at a meeting of business men in Chicago, handsome specimens of flax, prepared by a new process of his own invention, and the meeting had under consideration the cost, and advantages of his method, with a view to the establishment of a factory in Chicago. Mr. B. proposes to put up 2,000 spindles, upon the yearly production of which he anticipates a net profit of $65,263.

There are now 20,000 flax spindles in operation in the United States, but nineteen-twentieths of the goods produced are of a coarse character. Only 1,000 spindles are engaged on No. 60 yarn, such as used in linen cloth and such as Mr. B's machinery will produce.

At present all our linen thread and cloth, with the exception of a trifling amount produced in New England, is imported—the imports for last year being $32,000,000. It is estimated that 1,600,000 spindles are in operation in Ireland, 670,000 in Prussia, 600,000 in France and 80,000 in Belgium, most of them having been started within the last twenty years, while less than 1,000 spindles are now in use in this country. England imports two thirds of her flax from Russia, and yet makes the manufacture very profitable. The quality of stock necessary for fine goods grows well in the Northwest, and it has a great advantage over the East. The matter was to be further considered at a subsequent meeting of the proposed stockholders.

Improved Pavements.—The subject of improving street pavements seems to be attracting attention in several of our principal cities. Philadelphia is testing the Nicholson pavement, and the Fort Wayne road will give our citizens a sample of it, at their freight depot. In New York a Mr. Berger strongly recommends a kind of pavement which, for five years, has been in constant and acceptable use in Paris in some five or six miles of streets, and is so obviously clean, safe to horses, and noiseless, that it will soon be all over Paris, and apparently not the least of the Parisian improvements. It is a preparation in powder of bitumen; a thin bed of sand is first formed, on that of another bed of sand, and then the bitumen is laid on hot to the depth of about two inches, and then smoothed under hot iron rollers or rammers weighing some twelve or fifteen pounds. Finally, it is enameled by a new application of heated smoothing irons, and a surface then exists which is quite smooth, yet not at all slippery.

Miss Fannie False, who is but thirteen years old, has, since, May last, performed the duties of pay master in the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, in Chicago. In eight months of this year she will have paid out about a quarter of a million dollars, keeping the time sheets, pay roll, and a private account-book with and for each of the three or four hundred men employed. She receives the money weekly from the bank to the amount of $1000 to $5,000, carries it in her pockets or in a satchel, pays the men through, and settles and makes her balances with the cashier. She knows every man in the establishment, the force being divided into eleven departments, each having its responsible foreman. She receives a salary of $625 per annum, takes two music lessons each week, and attends an evening course at a commercial college, where she has a scholarship.

Good Advice.—A letter by Horace Greeley, in answer to an inquiry from a gentleman of Jefferson county, Miss., written a few weeks since, has just been published. Mr. Greeley says in substance, that he is always of the opinion that any considerable number of Northern people desire a confiscation of Southern property; that no Southern man who remains at home and quietly attends to his business will ever be disturbed on account of the rebellion; that Northern cruelty to the blacks at New Orleans and elsewhere is the cause of the present Northern determination that they shall have political rights for their protection; that there is no sentiment of social equality between whites and blacks at the North, only a desire that they should have a political franchise to make them really free, and finally, "let the Southern states resolve to extend and maintain, henceforth, a thoroughly good understanding with the blacks. Encourage the intercourse and conversations and friendly feelings between the two races shall be had."

Central Redemption.—The Chicago *Tribune* finds insists that to require the National Banks to provide for the redemption of their circulation in New York is only a scheme to pile on it that city all the surplus money of the country, to be used for stock gambling operations.

GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF.

GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,
GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,
GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,
GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,

Garrett's Celebrated Philadelphia Scotch Snuff, acknowledged to be the best in use. We have just received a large stock of, and can sell it lower than any other house in the city. Ten per cent. saved by buying at our house.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

IT IS AN EXPLODED IDEA THAT

CONSUMPTION CANNOT BE CURED, for we have the evidence daily that persons in the last stage are being cured and restored to health and vigor by using the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S

GREAT CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

Many persons in Pittsburgh and vicinity have been cured by it. Call and see one of it will be mailed to you, a pamphlet giving a full history of this remarkable medicine.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond,
near Fourth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office Monongahela Iron Works, Pittsburgh, December 10, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have associated with us as a member of our firm, DAVID B. OLIVER, dating from September 11th, 1866. Name and style of firm unchanged.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND, on the line of the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, three miles south of Allegheny City, with good Frame House, containing eight rooms; large frame barn, good cistern and well of never failing water; eighty acres cleared; also, a young fruit nursery and orchard. It is well timbered, and lies in the immediate vicinity of coal mines. For further information apply to SARAH ANN TRAGO,
No. 65 East high street, Salem, O.

TO LET.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent for one or more years. A House of eight rooms, with good orchard and all kinds of small fruit, from three to four acres of ground, situated on the Monongahela river a short distance above the City Farm, within easy access of the city by rail road and river, there being three coals leaving and arriving at the wharf daily. For further particulars inquire of JOHN MUNHALL,
No. 4 St. Clair street.

MEN WHO WISH SOME

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT,

Where they can double two or three hundred dollars in a month, would do well in calling on W. S. FERR, No. 121 Wood street, (all hours and satisfy yourself. Money owing to travel in this or any other state are especially invited.

$10,000 A YEAR.

FOR SALE—The right to manufacture and sell a patent article which is used in every family and cannot be dispensed with. This is an entirely new article, and is now only manufactured in Philadelphia. There is a very large profit on it now made in this city for any traveling man. I can be seen at any time during Wednesday, at the Union Passenger House, Room No. 111, or address Box 1561 Philadelphia post office, for one week. C. H. MOORE.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

We are now making our usual display of

BOOKS,

IN FIVE BINDINGS,

Including all the new issues of the season.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, in handsome styles.
JUVENILE BOOKS,
TOY BOOKS
WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
PO. KETBOOKS,
PICTURES AND GAMES.

Our customers will consider their own comfort by calling early before the Holiday pressure

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.
WAR

PLAIN AND RIBBED

WHITE, RED AND SHETLAND WOOL

SHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS.

LINED BUCK AND KID

GLOVES.

MUFFLERS,
SCARFS,
FOOT MUFFS,
DRESSING CASES, &c.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.

83 WOOD STREET.

DO YOU WANT GOOD, STYLISH, FASHIONABLE AND WELL MADE

Clothing

TO ORDER—IF SO TRY

H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,
NO. 81 WYLIE STREET.

We have now a complete stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and OVERCOATINGS to select from.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS,

ON GLASS OR PAPER.

LONG & SMITHSON,

60 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Fourth.

AN APPEAL

FOR THE POOR.

Ye have the poor always with you; [illegible] Saviour. He also [illegible] great Holiness Day. He will regard what we have done for the poor of this city, and will [illegible] be shown not in words, but in deeds. If we should be objects to whom He will say [illegible] in this city for these of my Father." Read S. Matt. 25, 31-46, and S. Luke 3, 11.

I appeal to the liberal minded of every creed and class, and to the [illegible] of the Holy Ghost, to lend [illegible] to help religious be let. I ask for money, clothing given and sent, [illegible] provisions, groceries or groceries, coal, medicines, &c. Leave your donations at the store of Messrs. [illegible] gratefully or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver. [illegible]

I always closely investigate the circumstances of applicants, and relieve the deserving, according to the means of the [illegible] Should any one need temporary relief, I report to a Minister of the denomination to which they belong, and they will be provided for their immediate pressing wants.

Donations of money, clothing, or anything else, may be sent to me, at No. 196 Smithfield street, where I may be seen from 12 to 1 o'clock every week day.

JOHN H. MORRIS, Lay Missionary.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

DUNSEATH & CO.,

Jewellers,

56 FIFTH STREET.

THE CELEBRATED

Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s

SILVERWARE,

IN VARIETY, SUITABLE FOR WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

H. RICHARDSON & CO.,

Corner Fifth and Market Sts.

GENERAL AGENCY

OF THE

North American Transit Accident Insurance Company.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, 184 and 186 Liberty street, near St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDWARD J. HUGHES, Gen. Agt.

IRON CITY

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Fire, Life, Accident and Marine Insurance effected to any amount in the best companies by

EDWARD J. HUGHES, Agent,
Nos. 186 and 188 Liberty st., near St. Clair,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SKATES.

A full assortment of all kinds for sale by

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,

Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

JUST RECEIVED—

20 boxes Proctor & Gamble's Star Candles, full weight; 20 boxes Proctor & Gamble's German Soap; 20 boxes Gloss starch, 1 one pound packages; Bot man's Imperial Wine Vinegar, Pure cider, in one pound bottles, for chapped hands and face.

For sale at the Family Grocery Store of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
136 Liberty street.

LARD OIL—

25 BARRELS

Made expressly for Winter use, and warranted pure. For sale low by

CHAS. C. BAILSLEY,
261 Liberty street.

FOR SALE FROM STORE AND TO ARRIVE

200 bbls extra Spring Wheat Flour,
100 bbls White Wheat Flour,
100 bbls Superior Family Flour,
100 bbls Spring Superfine Wheat Flour, by

QUACKENBOSS & CO.,

Office 113 Liberty street, Up Stairs.

ALLEN'S REFINED CIDER,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

For sale by

GRAFF & REITER,

215 Liberty street,

Sole agents.

F

The Daily Commercial

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION: ITS HISTORY, MODE AND POWER OF PROCEEDING. By John Alexander Jameson, Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and Professor of Constitutional Law, etc., in the Law Department of the Chicago University. New York: Charles Scribner & Company.

The overwhelming interest and importance just now attaching to all manner of Constitutional questions renders the appearance of this volume peculiarly opportune. It is a stupendous work to contemplate for review, both in point of size and minute variety of detail in its matter. The subject of which it treats are full of such marvelous intricacies, and the ingenious propositions and sophisms of able and unscrupulous men have so contributed to make those intricacies definitely insoluble, as to give inestimable value to the laborious and lucid effort of Judge Jameson to bring order out of controversial chaos, and offer for general acceptance a rational idea and interpretation of the fundamental law of the United States.

Some notion may be formed of the elaboration and scope of the work, when we find seventeen pages of small type devoted to the mere enumeration of the heads of subjects treated of. There are eight leading chapters and an appendix, each divided into innumerable sub-divisions and sections. These chapters are severally headed as follows:

I. Of the Various Kinds of Conventions.
II. Of Sovereignty.
III. Of Constitutions.
IV. Of the Requisites to the Legitimacy of Conventions and of their History.
V. Of the Organization and Modes of Proceeding of Conventions.
VI. Of the Powers of Conventions.
VII. Of the Submission of Constitutions to the People.
VIII. Of the Amendment of Constitutions.
IX. General Appendix.

Every separate proposition is elucidated in the most thorough and searching manner from the author's own point of view of Constitutional law, tinged, of course, as might be expected, with a slight shade of political bias; but that bias, we may remark, is usually in the right direction. He copiously reinforces his own opinions with those of the great minds of the land, but, at the same time, does not fail to afford to the other side an impartial hearing. His legal researches are profound and comprehensive, and he quotes largely from the highest authorities.

At this crisis of our national politics the most interesting chapter is, of course, the Eighth—the one entitled "Of the Amendment of Constitutions." Judge Jameson insists on the necessity of some provision for that purpose; describes the different modes devised, and compares their various excellencies and defects. He puts the question: "Should specific amendments to a Constitution, made through the agency of a legislature, be submitted to the Executive for approval?"—and discusses it at considerable length, giving, as precedents, Opinions of the Supreme Court; Discussions in the United States Senate in 1803; Discussions in the same body in 1865; Opinions of Senator Bayard of Delaware and Senator Johnson of Maryland (Reverdy Johnson's first and patriotic opinion); and an opinion of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. On all these he makes his own observations, criticisms and deductions, which may be briefly summed up thus: He considers that the people have a right to change their Governments at pleasure; but contends that "the people" means the political society considered as a unit, and that they must act in strict accordance with the provisions of the organic law. With regard to majorities, he acknowledges the power of the larger number to act for the whole; but maintains that a political society has the right, in making its compact, to regulate what portion shall constitute a legal and effective majority. Judge Jameson declares that the acts of the seceding States were revolutionary; but he refrains from introducing any direct political opinion as to whether the objects sought to be gained rendered revolution expedient or excusable; though there can be no doubt of what he really thinks. In this case, however, he is simply writing as a lawyer.

Of so long and weighty a book it is impossible, in a brief notice, to speak in more explanatory terms. But we can say it is a book that should be in the hands of every person aspiring to statesmanship, and in the library of every lawyer, college, school, and literary institution.

THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN. An Historical Novel. By L. Muhlbach, Author of "Joseph the Second and His Court." Translated from the German, by Amory Coffin, M. D. New York: Appleton and Company. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co.

A geographically written romance of the time that tried men's souls, in the then little kingdom of Prussia; when Russia, Austria and Saxony were thundering at the gates of Berlin, and Frederick, with his remnant of an army, strategizing for a chance to reorganize. A perusal of this story will give the reader an idea of the excesses the Prussia of Von Bismarck and to-day has for being hard on Austria, and not so very tender with her smaller Saxon neighbor. Time's changes have brought about few more signal retributions. Herr Muhlbach writes with a good deal of national pride and feeling, being specially bitter on the perfidious neighboring empire; half savage, half contemptuous on Russia, and rather intolerant toward the Jews. He is highly regarded in his own country as a novelist, and has secured no small amount of fame in England, France and America. He writes with freedom and strength, and has the faculty of managing his plot and narrative with a more than ordinary amount of skill. Of course there is a leading vein of love running through the military and political incidents and adventures involved; but virtue in the end is not entirely triumphant; the excellent "Merchant of Berlin" himself being not only ruined, but very ungracefully and despitefully treated by those from whom he had a right to expect something better.

THE CHILDREN OF THE FRONTIER. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co.

A neat little volume, which will make a cheap but attractive holiday present for the young folk. The sketches and incidents which form the leading feature of the story are from the pen of Theodor Lund, a Danish artist, "whose name," says the preface, "is familiar to lovers of art and literature, and dear to large circles of friends in the principal cities of the West." Mr. Lund's imperfect English has been admirably revised by Mrs. Lizzie Baker Gow, who has herself, as she says, fond recollections of the joy and freedom of her own childhood on the Frontier.

FIRST LATIN READING BOOK.—Containing an Epitome of Cæsar's Gallic Wars and Thomond's Lives of Distinguished Romans, with a short introduction to Roman Antiquities. By William Smith L. L. D., Editor of "A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology;" "A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities;" "A Classical Dictionary, etc.; and Henry Drisler, L. L. D., Professor of Latin in Columbia College, New York; Editor of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, etc. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

This is one of the Harpers' famous Educational Series, and is among the best of modern books for the use of Colleges and Schools. The only objection we can find to it is the remarkable length and explanatory details of the title, which would certainly scare any ordinary youthful mind at the very outset of its studies.

READING WITHOUT TEARS; OR, A PLEASANT MODE OF LEARNING TO READ. By the Author of "Peep of Day," "Streaks of Light," "More About Jesus," "Lines Left Out," etc., etc. Part Second. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

The little page of a little book which contains nothing more than very commonplace and easy reading lessons for very young children. It is about as good as most attempts of its class; but has not caught the real tone required to interest the infantile mind. A few of the sketches in it would bear improvement, or might be omitted altogether with advantage. Those about Gorillas and Wolves, for instance. Why terrify the mind of a child while seeking to impart to it instruction?

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF THE GAME OF EUCHRE. By a Professor. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Pittsburgh: W. A. Gildenfenbey.

When played merely for amusement, euchre is one of the least objectionable of games played with cards. This neat and compact volume can be kept in the pocket for reference while a game is going on. It is evidently compiled by one who understands what he is talking about, and will, no doubt, run through many a profitable edition. It settles many vexed questions on principles of common sense.

KISSING THE ROD.—A Novel. By Edmund Yates, author of "Land at Last," "Black Sheep," "Broken to Harness," &c., &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

A cheap re-publication in paper covers by the Harpers of one of the most popular English novels that has lately made a sensation. It is written by Edmund Yates, who had so fierce a quarrel with Thackeray about some personal peculiarities of the greatest of modern fiction writers, published in a London letter to the New York *Times*. Thackeray tried to crush Yates by having him cut at one or two of the literary clubs, and by persistently writing of him inferentially, as "Young Grub Street." Yates outlived those powerful attacks, and has made a position as one of the first general literary men of his day. He has a marvelous way of working up the interest of a story, though his style is occasionally discursive. Some of his characters, too, are drawn with great intensity of power, and he is never dull. He has traveled all over the world and describes graphically places where he has been, people he has met and events he has witnessed.

SIR BROOKE FOSBROOKE.—A novel. By Charles Lever, author of "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "Harry Lorrequer," &c., &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

A novel by Charles Lever. The mere announcement of the publication of anything written by this most dashing, sparkling, witty of romancists is all that is necessary to ensure its immediate and rapid sale. It is published by the Harpers in the usual neat style of their cheap edition of reprints.

THE BEAUCLERCS; FATHER AND SON.—A Novel. By Charles Clarke, author of "Charlie Thornhill," "Which is the Winner," &c., &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

This book is declared to be far above ordinary merit. It has already gone through several editions, and will be more popular in its plain paper dress than in any it has previously worn.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE ever known to man is MEXICALFES RHUMATICK REMEDY. Tell your afflicted friends to try it. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.....Manager.
FRED. AIMS.....

Another of Sensation. First performance of a new living sensation drama entitled PILE FOR LUNETTE, OR PITTSBURGH, with new scenery, &c., &c. A view of Allegheny river and Susquehanna at Chair street Bridge at Mid light, &c., &c. First appearance of the graceful skating equestrienne artiste, Miss LENORE EAGAN. The favorite Irish clown Sylph, Miss KATE MARSHALL. The fairy-god gymnast, Mr. GEO. H. MORESIE, and the wonderful dog Jocko. J. WILLIAMS, by distinction with all the odd favorites in a splendid bill.

NORTH CHURCH

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL will be held by the Ladies, for the benefit of the North Presbyterian Church (Dr. Hodge's), in the SALOON over Kinder Bauer's Confectionery, 93 Federal street, Allegheny, to open THURSDAY EVENING December 20th, and continue FRIDAY and SATURDAY. All the friends of Presbyterian Church extension in these cities and especially the new enterprise in this locality are requested to aid this effort with their contributions and their patronage. T. W. H.

MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

The Lecture Committee would respectfully announce that

P. T. BARNUM, Esq.,

WILL DELIVER THE

FIFTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

Thursday Ev'g, Dec. 13, 1866.

Subject—"SUCCESS IN LIFE, OR THE ART OF MONEY GETTING."

Reserved Seats, 50 cents each. Seats may be secured at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY MORNING December 13 at 9 o'clock. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. No more than 12 Seats can be secured by one person.

Only holders of Parquette Checks will pass in at the upper doors.

JAS. R. DICKSON, R. F. JENNINGS,
WM. M. HERBERT, O. H. LEMMON,
JAS. S. MORGAN, Jr., THOS. S. MILLER,
C. H. P. SCAIFE, Lecture Committee.

REMEMBER

THE LITTLE ONES.

The Destitute and Orphan Children of our Country's Defenders.

Grand

CHARITABLE FAIR,

AND

Presentation Festival

In aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People,

NEW YORK, October 1, 1866.

We, the officers and managers of "The Home and School, for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival to be held in which we desire to see "The Home and School's enabled to receive and care for at least one hundred in its first year and protection.

Mrs. Ingalls, Ulysses S. Grant, President; Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President; Mrs. Major General J. G. Foster, Mrs. Rear Admiral Rowan, Mrs. Robert Porter, 2d, Vice Presidents; Mrs. John S. Wolfe, Treasurer; Mrs David G. Seymour, Mrs. Wm. Hilyer, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager. Mrs. J. J. Crittenden, Agent.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1866.—The undersigned, desiring to express our sympathy and unite our efforts with the "Home and school" for the Education and Maintenance of the destitute children of our Soldiers and Sailors, located in the City of New York, do most cheerfully co-operate with the Ladies composing the Officers and Managers of said "Home" as a honorary committee in their approaching "FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL."

Major General Van Vliet, Major General Francis C. Barlow, Brigadier General Thomas Thomas, Brigadier General William Hall, Brigadier General Josh. G. Hawkins, Brevet Brigadier General James P. Hall, Judge Charles P. Daly, Chairman of Committee; Jno. H. White, G. P. R. Hoyt, J. H. Poleston.

GRAND

Presentation Festival

WILL BE HELD AT

Cooper Institute, New York, Saturday Evening, Dec. 22d.

Under the Musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq., on which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 in Presents

In such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued

200,000 Tickets at One Dollar each, and
200,000 Presents being one to Each Ticket Holders.

Among the Presents to be awarded are the following:

1 Present in United States Greenbacks $10,000;
1 Splendid Country Residence in West-chester county, near New York city, $12,000; 1 Corner House and Lot, Lexington Avenue, New York, $10,000; 1 House and Lot adjoining the above $3,000; 1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, $2,000; 1 Carriage, Horses and Harness complete, $2,500; 1 Grand piano Forte, Chickering's, $1,500; Latest in Harlequin, City of New York, $1,200 each, $1,500; 1 Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear Rings and Pin), $1,000; 1 Patent Poney of Life Insurance for $5,000; 1 Gold Lever Patent Hot Water Apparatus, for Heating Dwellings, $1,000; 10 Gold Lever Watches, at $250 each, $2,500; 10 Solid Gold Lever Watches, at $200, $2,000; 15 Solid Gold Lever Watches, at $125, $1,875; 1 Elegant first-premium "Empire" sewing Machine, $100; 20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, at $5, $1,500; 100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, 616 Broadway, $7,500. The whole of the Presents to consist of a variety of articles both useful and ornamental.

Orders for tickets may be sent direct to us enclosing the money from $1 to $25 in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Large amounts should be sent in draf s or by Express at the following club rates: 5 Tickets to one address $4.50; 10 do. $9; 20 do $17; 30 do $26 25; 40 do $35; 50 do $43 50; 100 do $85, and 200 do $165, each.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
N. B. LAVIS, Agent for the Home and School,
616 Broadway New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those who take pleasure in acknowledging on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by the Empire Sewing Machine Co. of 616 Broadway, New York.

Ladies are invited to make this Charitable Fair and Festival, and to lend such aid as their sympathy and benevolence suggest.

J. W. PITTOCK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Opposite Postoffice Pittsburgh, Pa.,

General Agent for Western Pennsylvania.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

nov7

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Mercantile and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have a valuable one of the same.

1682-ly

A FULL STOCK OF

CANNED FRUITS,

In store and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,
345 Liberty street.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota

Club Wheat,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

D. WALLACK,
oct1 Liberty Street

THE

GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at

NO. IN FIFTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER

the world prefer and recommend the

Grover & Baker

NO. 1 and NO. 2 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. IN FIFTH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

The Ladies of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH, in Allegheny City (Joseph King, Pastor), will open in

EXCELSIOR HALL,

CORNER FEDERAL AND LACOCK STS.,

ON

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 18th,

A FINE FAIR AND FESTIVAL, which will continue during the week, and the proceeds will be devoted to the new Church Building now in process of erection on the corner of Beaver street and the North Common. Fancy Articles of every description Children's Clothing, Dolls, Tidies, Vases, Toys, Confectioneries, Gentlemen's Dressing cases and Slippers, Oysters, Ice creams, Coffee, &c., will be offered for sale on reasonable terms.

An excellent DINNER will be served each day from 11 to 3 o'clock, to all giving them a call. Also, SUPPER from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Admission Ticket to 23 cents. Season Tickets, $1 00. Dinner tickets to those having admission or season tickets, 75 cents; to others, $1 00.

A BRASS BAND will be in attendance; also other Music, both Vocal and Instrumental will be furnished.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

CITY HALL,

DECEMBER 11, 12, 13, 14.

The ladies of Plymouth Church will open to the public, on the days above mentioned, a

Grand Fair and Festival!

And will offer for sale USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAMS, OYSTERS &c. The

NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN

will be open and all the old and young folks will be at home, in good old-fashioned costume, and will furnish Baked Beans, Pumpkin Pies, Doughnuts, Apples, Knives to whittle with, etc., etc. A programme of

Splendid Tableaux,

Will be offered, in which a number of young ladies and gentlemen will participate. The

Reconstruction of the Union

Will be presented, in which THIRTY YOUNG LADIES leading THREE HUNDRED YARDS OF RED, WHITE AND BLUE, will weave a Band of Union not easily severed—and not to be withheld sight.

A FIRST CLASS DINNER

Will be furnished each day to all who may desire it. A BRASS BAND will be in attendance, and other music will be furnished. Admission Ticket to..... 25 Cents. Dinner tickets, and no extra charge for admission..... $1 00
Season Tickets..... 1 25

☞ All articles will be sold at reasonable prices, and no articles shall be taken of the occasion, or of our friends who shall visit us.

TENTH WARD

MISSION SCHOOL CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT THE

NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

LIBERTY STREET, ON

Friday Evening Next, 14th.

Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the Door on the Evening of the concert.

PROFESSOR COWPER'S DANCING Academy at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street near Smithfield. Now open for the reception of pupils for second term. Days of tuition TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Gentlemen's class 7 o'clock P. M. Evening Ladies, Masters' and Misses' class at 3 o'clock P. M. Private lessons on Friday. Wilkins Hall to rent for select Balls and Parties when disengaged by classes. Apply to

PROF. COWPER.

N. B. For circulars please call at the Music Stores.

MASONIC HALL—

ONE WEEK.

Commencing MONDAY, December 10th, and continuing EVERY EVENING through the week.

Grand Consolidation of the Original

PEAK FAMILY,

AND THE CELEBRATED

BERGER FAMILY,

VOCALISTS, HARPISTS, VIOLINIST

SWISS BELL RINGERS.

SILVER CORNET BAND.

The largest Troupe of Bell Ringers in the world. 120 Bells are used by the Company, and all the only set of pure toned bells ever imported into this country. Choice and refined Vocal and Instrumental Music will be rendered each evening by the most finished artists, and the entertainments will surpass any heretofore given by this or any other troupe.

A large and programme each evening. Cards of admission 50 cents. No half price to the evening. Tickets for sale at MELL, R. & SHEIB'S Music Store, No. 72 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Grand matinee SATURDAY AFTERN ON, December 15th. Children admitted to the Matinee for 25 cents.

Doors open at quarter to 7, to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock.

Afternoon, doors open at 1½, to commence at 2½.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK AESCHLIMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of

HARPER GUTMAN & CO.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

WAGONS, &C.,

At the old established Stands of Fred'rick Aeschlimann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

THOMAS HARPER,
ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM ASCHLIMANN.

oct8-ym

PROPOSALS.

TO BOAT BUILDERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received for the building of TWO MODEL BARGES.

Of the following dimensions: 125 feet keel, 24 feet floor, 25 feet beam, 4½ feet hold; open deck. Barges built on keel oak timber, and to be completed by the first of March 1867. Address BOX 78, Buchanan Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa. 2

TOWING! TOWING!

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR ALL THE Salt towing of the Ohio River Salt Company, for the year 1867, will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. THURSDAY, January 1st, 1867.

The Ohio River Salt Company to furnish the Floats and Barges loaded.

The party towing to receive the barges at the Pittsburgh landing on the Ohio river to low pay lock free, wharfage and other expenses, to load the barges and return them to Pittsburgh landing.

In making bids, the parties will give the rate for each size barrel to the following points:

Cincinnati, Ohio,	Nashville, Tenn.,
Maysville, Ky.,	Cox Landing, Tenn.,
Louisville, Ky.,	Columbus, Ky.,
Jeffersonville, Ind.,	Cairo, Ill.,
New Albany, Ind.,	Quincy, Ill.,
Evansville, Ind.,	St. Louis, Mo.,
Paducah, Ky.,	Alton, Ill.

Any party who may be awarded the contract, will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Ohio River Salt company reserve the right to reject any of all the proposals, if they see proper. The proposals will be sealed and addressed to

HON. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio,
President Ohio River Salt Company,
R. R. HUSON Secretary. oct8-td

CANNED FRUIT,

CANNED FRUIT,

Of all varieties. Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Pickles and condiments in all can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

1023 GEORGE SOHLEICH.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,

Ready-Made Clothing, 47 Fifth Street

GREAT DECLINE

IN THE PRICE OF

CLOTHING,

AT

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S,

NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Finest in this Country,

All made and Trimmed Equal to the Best Custom Work.

OVERCOATS,

N. Grossmayer & Co.,

NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,
NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,
NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,
NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,

CALL AND EXAMINE.

JOHN PORTER,

Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NOW OPENING.

DRESS GOODS,
PLAID POPLINS,
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

no16 eod No. 91 MARKET STREET.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

MAGNIFICENT

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

English, French and American

FANCY GOODS.

Rich Jewel and Work Boxes;
Watch, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes;
Elegant Perfumery Stand;
Cigar Stands, Dressing Cases;
Fine Fans, Bell Clasps Albums;
Engraving and Jet Jew lry new;
Real and Imitation Lace Goods;
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves;
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves;
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS—a complete stock;
FAR MUFFS—a new article.

MACRUM & CARLISLE

Are Sole Agents in this city for the Lockwood Cloth. Card and all Paper Collars. Marie's Patent Corset, direction Fabric, Gray Moulded Paper Collars. The Lord Elgin Collar. Call and see them. Just received a perfect fit.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

All sizes, to dealers at Manufacturers' prices.

Our entire stock at less than first cost.

Merchants and Dealers will find our prices such, as to dispose of all on hand at once. Call and examine our stock.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to make Holiday Presents will find many useful and suitable articles at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

WOOLEN SHIRTS,
WOOLEN DRAWERS,
SHETLAND RIBBED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
WOOLEN JACKETS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
CORSETS, SCARFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
YARNS, WORSTEDS,

The largest assortment and various qualities.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX AND BONTON SKIRTS, at factory prices.

Call and examine our stock and prices.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

no14 77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

NEW

Discovery

KANE'S

Petroleum Soap.

It has long been known that Petroleum Soap possesses both detersive and curative properties. A care of it is fact chemists have endeavored for years to discover a chemical process by which those properties could be utilized in making Soap.

A discovery has recently been made by S. K. KANE, which has overcome all difficulties in securing a chemical union. His process is simple, and those properties can be utilized in making Soap.

The property has recently been made by S. K. KANE, which has overcome all difficulties in securing a chemical union. His process is simple, and those properties can be utilized in making Soap.

A discovery has recently been made by S. K. KANE, which has overcome all difficulties in securing a chemical union. His process is simple, and those properties can be utilized in making Soap.

Its cleanses better than any other Soap, and will not injure the most delicate fabric.

It will wash without Dirty, Silks, Kid Gloves, and all kinds of Woolen goods.

It will cleanse all kinds of Paints and Furniture, leaving a beautiful polish.

It will cure Tetter and all Skin Diseases and Chapped Hands, and is the best Soap known for cleansing Sores washing wounds, cuts, &c., &c.

It imparts a delightful softness to the skin, and keeps it in a healthy condition.

It is cheaper than any other Soap in the market, one pound acting nearly as long as two of any standard soap, at the same price.

It is so simple any other Soap, requiring no extensive and complicated directions for use.

CALL FOR

"PETROLEUM SOAP,"

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR SALE AT ALL

DRUG AND GROCERY STORES.

CALL, CALL, CALL,

AND EXAMINE OUR

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

Canned Fruit and Vegetables,

Jellies, Preserves,
Sauces, Catsups, Raisins,
Prunes, Currants,
Pickles, Spices,
Refined Sugars, &c., &c.

Also, a very large assortment of

CONFECTIONERY TOYS, &C.,

For the Holidays, all of which is offered at the

Lowest Market Prices,

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS 126 and 128 WOOD ST.

STEAM GAUGES, &C.

ASHCROFT'S Gauges and Low Water Detector.
Shaw & Justice's Mercury Steam and Blast Gauge.
Eastman's and other approved Gauges.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amounts of steam.
Steam Gauges tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHARLES MAGEE,
Agent for the above, 118 Third st.

COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES...P. W. H. LATHLA W...JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE

COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue to

THE MANUFACTURE OF

Sheetings,

COTTON YARNS,

CARPET CHAIN,

Candle Wick and Batting.

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and ANDERSEY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of LIBERTY AVENUE WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS

WEST CANAL STREET.

Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Having resumed operation under the name and style of

E. HYDE'S SONS,

We are now prepared to manufacture

Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain,
Coverlet Yarn, Candlewick,
Twine, Batting,
Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.

WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny city, Pa.

☞ All orders by mail promptly attended to.

nov8-ym

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

One Large Three Story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

Situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar, Coal House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of

McCASKY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, the House in which she now resides, situated on Main street, Washington, Pa., adjoining those of Jacob Grubenhoff and heirs of Joseph Fogniston, deceased. Lot 40 feet front, and extending back 240 feet to an alley. The House is an excellent two story brick, with basement kitchen and dining room. Also, a stable and other conveniences on the premises. This property from its location, &c., is one of the most desirable in the town, and in addition to the private residence it includes a business room in one of the best situations in Washington, which will be sold at Sheriff's Sale in December 22d, 1866, when terms will be made known.

MRS. S. HUTCHISON.

FOR SALE.

FARM.

The subscriber offers at private sale the Farm on which he lives, belonging to the estate of Wm. Hays, containing 145 ACRES of limestone land, 100 acres in cultivation, the rest well timbered. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1865, containing ten rooms; a large brick house, Servants' Quarters and Store House; good shed; Smoke House; spring House; good Barn and all Stabling; two Orchards of choice fruit; all Barn and all Stabling; seven hundred rods of young Locust Hedge; two wells of never failing water, and four years old; one hundred or more choice Apple trees. The above will be found a most desirable home for a gentleman of means, and will be sold on easy terms. Also, a valuable property in Pine township, Allegheny county, Pa., about twenty miles from the city, containing seventy-five acres, more or less, well cleared, with a good two story frame House, Barn and all necessary outbuildings. The property is beautifully situated and well adapted for market gardening purposes. Also, a tract of one hundred Acres of Land, adjoining Hillside station on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The property is beautifully situated and well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Also, a tract of one hundred Acres of Land, adjoining Hillside station on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The property is beautifully situated and well adapted for market gardening

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of C. A. Haven, indicted for committing an aggravated assault and battery upon John Rahe, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Frederick Dachroth and wife, charged with committing an aggravated assault and battery upon the person of their little son, were acquitted by the jury.

George E. Shaw, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of his wife, Mary Ann Shaw, was placed on trial. The offense was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 24th of June last. The prosecutrix testified that the defendant had insulted and abused her, knocked her down and kicked her. Witnesses were examined on the part of the defense, who testified that the prosecutrix was intoxicated on the day of the assault, and had been so for two days previous—that the bruises were the result of falls while she was intoxicated, or while she was being held to prevent her from doing damage to the goods in the store. The case was concluded about four o'clock, and the jury retired, but had not rendered a verdict at adjournment.

Mrs. Ann Leydebow, an old woman aged eighty years, plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor without license. The defendant resides in Manchester. The Court imposed a fine of ten dollars and costs upon her.

P. Mulherron plead guilty on two charges of illegal liquor selling, and was fined one hundred dollars on the first case, and seventy-five dollars on the second, with costs of prosecution.

P. Meyers plead guilty to a similar charge, and was fined twenty dollars and costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

In the case of David McKee vs. James P. Tanner, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1 01).

James Salsbury vs. F. McKee & Co., action to recover the amount of a promissory note for $98 42, with interest and damages to the amount of $500—urgent, out.

Ambrose Ryan vs. John M. Montgomery. This is an action to recover the value of a mare, which plaintiff disposed of to defendant at a leged order false representations. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge William s.

The case of Hiram Carman vs. Robert Harvey *et. al.*, was concluded yesterday, but a verdict has not yet been rendered.

John McCloskey & Co. vs. Shaw and Dempster. Action to recover the value of a quantity of lumber claimed by plaintiffs and used by defendants. On trial.

Trial Lists.

The following list of cases will be taken up in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas this morning:

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 19. Reed vs. Blackburn.
No. 21. Wall et al. vs. Scaffer.
No. 27. Flowers vs. Hall.
No. 28. Little vs. O'Donnell.
No. 29. Seiters, Canfield & Co. vs. Logan.
No. 30. Duff vs. Hasser.
No. 31. Stotz vs. Penning.
No. 33. Hoelling vs. Fleming et al.

COMMON PLEAS.

No. 108. Morton vs. Baker.
No. 116. Smith vs. Yeager.
No. 123. Kerr vs. Germania Grocery Co.
No. 124. Ellis vs. Wilsetux.
No. 127. Hope vs. Anderson.
No. 131. Forbes vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
No. 134. Wray vs. McVay & Co.
No. 135. Cook vs. Seymour.
No. 136. Rafter vs. Borough of Temperanceville.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Eliza Stewart yesterday made an information before Alderman Taylor, charging one Mary Kirney with larceny. The prosecutrix alleges that on Monday, the defendant stole from her dwelling in the Fifth ward, a large double shawl, valued at twelve dollars. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mary. Catharine Mahoney made oath charging her husband, Michael Mahoney, with entering the house, all in that he has on several occasions assaulted her, and beaten their children. For a ties peace in the Ninth ward, A warrant was issued for D niel's arrest.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Daniel Smith appeared and lodged complaint before this magistrate yesterday, against Barbara Milbaugh, for larceny. He alleges that she stole from him on Monday, forty dollars, in five and one dollar "green backs." A warrant was placed in the hands of an officer, but Barbara has not yet been arrested.

FREE BATHS.—TENTH WARD MISSION SCHOOL CONCERT.—To be held at the new Academy of Music, Liberty street, on Friday evening next, the 14th inst. It is the object of the managers of the school to procure a mission building, and establish free baths in connection with the mission. A petition has been made by a member of the school to build a series of bath tenements, as many as shall prove profitable, he assuming all the expenses connected with building them; that all the money received from contributions and sale of tickets may be appropriated to the object above named. This generous offer being received, it is confidently hoped that this first concert may be pecuniarily a success. Tickets for sale at the door on the evening of the concert. Price fifty cents. Doors open at seven o'clock. Concert to commence at a quarter of eight. 12-2-2d

CONVENIENT AND SIMPLE.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple and convenient form for administering, in combination several medicinal substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of Bronchial affections and Coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief. MWF&Y

The Laws of Health.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great *law of self preservation*, which depends for its enforcement upon the *will of the individual*, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, on mercantile and every department of business and professional life. These testimonials have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable and bilious medicine, a promoter of a gentle, agreeable and harmless action of the bowels, a reliable alterative, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malarious and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not commonly untrated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservation law of nature would teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, HEALTH, the importance of using the BITTERS as a *defensive medicine*. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial simply deny their own existence. It is unrivaled to cure Indigestion. In all its forms and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Uncurrent Money bought at the lowest rates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

jy6

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, December 11, 1866.

The morning quotations from New York, received at S. S. Bryan's, were:

Gold	137½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	112½
" 5-20's, 1862	107½
" 5-20's 1865	106½
" New issue	105½
" 1st series 7-30's	105½
" 2d and 3d series 7-30's	105½
Michigan Southern	85½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	104½
Erie	72½
W. U. Telegraph Co	47½
Chicago and Rock Island	104½
Chicago and Northwestern	83½
Reading	100½
Quicksilver	35½
Gregory	9½
Quartz Hill	2½
Cordon	2½
Hartman	2½
Keystone	7
Nye	9

Railways are advancing and Governments slightly declining; the cause is probably to be found in the prospect of a further decline in gold, which would affect gold bearing government securities to a corresponding extent, whilst Railways would benefit to some extent in the diminished cost of working under a specie basis. Money is more readily obtained upon Railway stocks as collateral than upon any other security, except Government, and consequently they maintain a fair quotation in the midst of a general decline. Afternoon quotations indicate a rather less firm feeling in Railways, though the changes are slight.

—Local stocks are inactive. The bids and sales at auction this evening will give some idea of the tone of the market on some of our leading securities.

—At McIlwaine's auction this evening, the following were the bids and sales:

	Bids.	Sales.
12 Shares Citizens National Bank	64	
10 Man. Co. Company	24½	24½
10 Grain Elevator	35	
100 Central Skating Park	5½	
$500 Allegheny Valley Railroad, first Mortgage	93	

—The counterfeit coupons referred to in yesterday's issue, were heard the genuine in appearance that they were at first pronounced good at the sub-Treasury Department, New York, but after a closer examination were found to be counterfeit. The most perceptible difference is in the size, they being larger than the genuine coupons. The following is the wording of one of the coupons:

"Acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861. The United States of America will pay to bearer One Hundred Dollars, six months interest, due 1st January, 1867, upon bond No. 785 for $500. L. E. Chittenden, Register United States Treasury."

—Indorsed seven-thirties and five twenties are much out of favor. According to a decision of the Treasury Department, innocent holders of securities of this description, who have paid full value for them, are liable to be deprived of their property quite unceremoniously. Their interest may be refused at headquarters by the original owners, from whom they have been lost or stolen. They are to be viewed precisely in the same light as checks payable to orders drawn on banks. Any payment of these indorsed securities to the bearer party would be the loss of the United States Treasury and not of the true payee.

—The earnings of the following railways for November, in 1865 and 1866 were as follows:

	1865.	1866.	Dec.
Chicago and Great Eastern	$91,945	$116,940	Dec. $24,995
Chicago and Northwestern	418,984	419,579	Dec. 595
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	140,000	140,000	Even.
Michigan and Western	28,948	32,924	Dec. 3,976
Michigan Southern	240,000	240,000	Even.
Milwaukee and St. Paul	346,717	327,926	Dec. 18,791
Illinois Central	352,718	334,000	Dec. 18,718
Michigan Southern	430,972	416,000	Dec. 14,972
Western Union	64,709	70,485	Inc. 5,776

—The highest prices of the leading stocks at the first session of the New York Exchange on each Saturday of the last four weeks were as follows:

Stocks.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 24.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.
Atlantic Mail	102	104	103	104
Adams Express	142	144	140	138
Allen & Terre Haute R. R.	42	40		38
Boston Water Power	21½	23½	30½	25½
Canton Company	47	48½	48½	48½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	85½	85½	86	87
Cleveland & Toledo R. R.	104½	104½	103½	102
Chicago & Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½
Chicago & Northwestern	79	82½	83½	83½
Chicago & Northwestern pref.	79	82½	83½	83½
Canton Coal	70	67½	69½	69½
Cumberland Coal	10½		11	10½
Del. & Hudson Canal	155	155	155	154
Illinois Central	122	122	120	117½
Union Central	119	119	118	117½
Michigan Central	111½	112	112	109½
Michigan Southern	86½	87	87½	86½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	54	55½	55½	54½
Milwaukee & St. P. pf.	79	69	69½	68
Maripos Common	35	34½	34½	34½
Maripos pref rred	57½	57	57½	57½
New York Central R. R.	109½	110½	112½	110½
N Y. & Erie R. R.	76	77½	77½	77½
N. Y. & Erie pref.	83	84½	87	87
Ohio & Mississippi	29½	30	30	29
Pacific Mail	131	129	132	131
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	104½	105½	105½	104½
Quicksilver Mining	47½	47½	44	44
Reading R. R.	101	101	101½	100½
Toledo & Wabash	43		42	
Western Union Tel.	48	47	48½	48½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, December 11, 1866. }

There is no improvement to notice in the amount of trade transacted in produce and general marcels. Inactivity has been the prevailing feature for several weeks, and there is an appearance of growing dullness day by day. Some believe this to be the case as the result of evil to financial and commercial trade, and look for a panic to sweep over the country, leaving thousands of ruins behind bankruptcy. Others believe that *things in the light are preparing for it.* The majority of our merchants here are not, however, filled with such forebodings of evil, and although they do not at present look for a revival of trade, yet they are hopeful of a resumption of business at no distant day. The action of Congress upon the tariff question is anxiously looked forward to with much anxiety, and it is likely that when these questions are disposed of and the public mind set at rest, that trade will again assume an active pace.

The weather continues cold and the roads in the country are extremely bad, preventing the arrival of produce by wagon to any extent. This is a channel of trade to this city of considerable extent, and is being now so effectually blocked, both in the arrival of farm products and the taking from the city of goods, that it adds to the dullness of the market and to all other causes. The receipts by river and rail are also very light. The call for goods of all classes is very limited, and for the greater portion of all tem poral blessings. HEALTH, the importance of using the BITTERS as a *defensive medicine*. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial simply deny their own existence. It is unrivaled to cure Indigestion. In all its forms and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

BUSINESS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Nimick & Co. 2 cars pig iron; T M Howe, 3 mason coal; J Morris, 1 car; —, 4 bois straw iron; L H Voigt & Co, 10 bbls whiskey; Shinn & Bro, 7 hogsheads whiskey; Glass W J steel & Bro, 240 sacks potatoes; Mellinger & Bidwell, 1 car lumber; Nimick & Co, 412 bars iron; Miller, Barr & Parker, 293 bdls iron; Hallman Dahm & Co, 224 bdls iron; J Painter & Son, 50 bdls iron ore; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 car iron ore; Shoenberger & Blair, 10 do do; Bryan & Caughey, 1 do do; Park, Bros & Co, 1 grindstone, 242 hoops; Irwin & Mc reley, 1 car merchandise; Charlotte Bimme, 1 boxed organ; R S Ross, wy, 1 bbl and 1 box sundries; Chas McClintock, 1 bale Daniel Krager, 1 box wood in shape; W D Anderson, 1 box sundries; M Hunter, man, 60 cases matches; Spang, Chalfant & Co., 1 box sundries; A C Ferral, 1 do, 1 bundle do; Painter & Lig ht Gap & Co 35 sacks onions; G Wortmer, 12 hogsheads tobacco, 1 box samples; McKay & Bro, 1 box, 1 barrel; J K Smith & Co, 5 do do; E Heazelton, 10 do do; Samuel Cooper, 6 do do; J J Kingsbury, 2 do do; Wm Rodeheim, 2 do do; C Smith & Co, 1 car staves; C B Leech, 50 bbls flour; T L Jenkins, 3 bbls dried apples; Armstrong, Bros & Co, 1 barrel bungs; Leech and Shakewell, 1 case saws; L H Voigt & Co, 33 sacks hickory nuts; Peter, Alexa & Shepard, 18 packages; Samuel Mull, 1 box medicine; Olson, Smith & Co, 1 box and 1 piece machinery; J S Bachtell, 3 kegs cut nails; Dickinson & Marshall, 12 bdls sackcloth; Jno Dauler, Clark & Co, 10 bundles chairs; Totten & Co, 16 bbls buckwheat flour; John Porterfield & Bro, 2 bbls cut meal; 1 do pearl hominy; McKay & Bros, 4 bbls corn meal; Strickler & Moreland, 5 bbls oat meal; J D Bravo, 41 boxes cheese.

Allegheny Station—Gilmore, Simpson & Co, 237 bushels No 2 red wheat; R & A Larson, 5 bbls herring; Schuh & Dupper, 5 bbls herrings; 5 do mackerel; Peterson & Mauufacturing Company, 1 car crockery; Reymer & Bro, 1 box starch; John Marr, 7,540 feet dressed pine siding; Relya & Robinson, 9,000 feet dressed pine lumber; Ramsey, Bro & Co, 1 car bulk rye, 1 do do wheat.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Lockee, Sellers & Co, 110 bbls highwines; T C Jenkins 100 bbls flour; P Lange & Co, 2 boxes hardware; E B Matthews & Co, 1 bale broom corn; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 10 reams paper; Heidelbl & Co, 3 boxes cheese; J B Lochman & Bro, 100 bbls whiskey; Nimick & Co, 412 bars iron; Nimick & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Bryce, Walker & Co, 5 bbls glassware; White, Bro & Co, 2 corn shellers; Brown & Gray, 1 box shawls; Wm Fleming & Son, 25 sacks onions & Munholland, 18 cases books; A Lutz, 4 packages produce, 39 sacks apples; Wm Flack & Son, 35 sacks scraps; Alex Taylor, 9 bbls flour; W W Brashaw, 12 dozen brooms; Graff & Byers, 1 bdl bows; Charles Metcalf, 1 bbl whiskey; J C Eidwell, 16 grind stones; Smith, Jenkinson & Calvin, 10 boxes candles; Jacob Painter & Son, 1 box soap; Brown, 28 bbls apples; J S Stewart, 1 barrel butter; E Weaver, 2 cases dried fruit; Wm Bell, 257 sacks barley; H Rea, Jr., 210 sacks corn; J Frederick, 1 car staves.

Allegheny Station—Lauther & Son, 30 bundles spokes; Hahn & Hilde, 2 dry h ds one; O W Schafer, 4 dry hides one; Drew & Hamilton, 1 bbl whiskey; Victor Keller, 3 boxes hardware; J & H Boggs, 2 boxes hardware; J Lauther, 1 car staves; Wm Chaces, 1 barrel lye; H Lentz, 10 bbls apples, R Knox & Son, 1 car nail; 1 shaft 362 staves.

Pitts, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.—D Wallace, 1 car rye; Meanor, Harper & Hood, 10 bbls flour, 42 sacks barley; Thomas Mark & Co, 100 bbls flour, 41 sacks barley; Smith & Co, 2 cars staves Burk & Barnes, 1 car staves; Cunningham & Co, 1 car staves; Myers Jones & Co, 1 car staves; Cunningham & Co, 1 car staves; Wolf, Duff & Co, 1 box Morgan, 1 bbl of. Whittaker & Co, 1 bbl whiskey, 1 box picks; Graff & Butler, 2 bdls eggs; F ed schuh, 1 box hardware; L. Mellenry, 10 sacks barley; Petit & Co, 1 barrel, 22 do do; Jam s Glenn 30 sacks corn Bricker & O, 129 pcs saw log; P Fraine, 2 boxes merchandise; K Mc Williams, 1 p kages sundries; Sturgeon & Bros, 33 sacks oats; 3 Gaughwin, 20 sacks barley; Samuel Lindsay, 17 & Co, 50 bbls flour.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Seibert & Berg, 1 rolls W B Hays, 14 sacks oats; Seibert & Berg, 1 rolls leather; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 1 car fire brick; Wm Colvin, 6 boxes and 1 firkin butter, 1 box eggs; Alexander Simms; Graff & Butler, 3 sacks corn; Monongahela House, 13 packages marketing; Martin, Brickell & Co, 1 car iron and nails; schoen & Kuhn, 1 car lime; Wm Semple, 1 box merchandise; Various owners, 4 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.—J S Ilsworth & Co, 1 keg lard; Page, Zellers & Duff, 1 cheese; J S Cunningham, 1 do do; Shinn & Bro, 1 bbl leather; C P Markle & Co, 41 bundles paper; Beck, Ellulia & Co, 1 car sand; D W C Bidwell, 700 sacks coal; Bowden, Marshall, Denton & Bollman, 36 coils rope; Wm Armstrong, 45 bundles scrap iron.

IMPORTS BY RIVERS.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER LENI LEOTI.—James Glenn, 152 bales hay, 149 sacks oats, 16 sacks rye; Excelsior Coffin Company, 1 box coffin trimmings; Wm Bird, 7 hogsheads whiskey; Shinn & Bro, 7 hogsheads whiskey; Glass W J steel & Bro, 240 sacks potatoes; Mellinger & Bidwell, 1 car lumber; Nimick & Co, 412 bars iron; Miller, Barr & Parker, 293 bdls iron; Hallman Dahm & Co, 224 bdls iron; J Painter & Son, 50 bdls iron ore; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 car iron ore; Shoenberger & Blair, 10 do do; Bryan & Caughey, 1 do do; Park, Bros & Co, 1 grindstone, 242 hoops; Irwin & Mc reley, 1 car merchandise; Charlotte Bimme, 1 boxed organ; R S Ross, wy, 1 bbl and 1 box sundries; Chas McClintock, 1 bale Daniel Krager, 1 box wood in shape; W D Anderson, 1 box sundries; M Hunter, man, 60 cases matches; Spang, Chalfant & Co., 1 box sundries; A C Ferral, 1 do, 1 bundle do; Painter & Lig ht Gap & Co 35 sacks onions; G Wortmer, 12 hogsheads tobacco, 1 box samples; McKay & Bro, 1 box, 1 barrel; J K Smith & Co, 5 do do; E Heazelton, 10 do do; Samuel Cooper, 6 do do; J J Kingsbury, 2 do do; Wm Rodeheim, 2 do do; C Smith & Co, 1 car staves; C B Leech, 50 bbls flour; T L Jenkins, 3 bbls dried apples; Armstrong, Bros & Co, 1 barrel bungs; Leech and Shakewell, 1 case saws; L H Voigt & Co, 33 sacks hickory nuts; Peter, Alexa & Shepard, 18 packages; Samuel Mull, 1 box medicine; Olson, Smith & Co, 1 box and 1 piece machinery; J S Bachtell, 3 kegs cut nails; Dickinson & Marshall, 12 bdls sackcloth; Jno Dauler, Clark & Co, 10 bundles chairs; Totten & Co, 16 bbls buckwheat flour; John Porterfield & Bro, 2 bbls cut meal; 1 do pearl hominy; McKay & Bros, 4 bbls corn meal; Strickler & Moreland, 5 bbls oat meal; J D Bravo, 41 boxes cheese.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Uncurrent Money bought at the lowest rates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

jy6

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, December 11, 1866.

The morning quotations from New York, received at S. S. Bryan's, were:

Gold	137½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	112½
" 5-20's, 1862	107½
" 5-20's 1865	106½
" New issue	105½
" 1st series 7-30's	105½
" 2d and 3d series 7-30's	105½
Michigan Southern	85½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	104½
Erie	72½
W. U. Telegraph Co	47½
Chicago and Rock Island	104½
Chicago and Northwestern	83½
Reading	100½
Quicksilver	35½
Gregory	9½
Quartz Hill	2½
Cordon	2½
Hartman	2½
Keystone	7
Nye	9

Railways are advancing and Governments slightly declining; the cause is probably to be found in the prospect of a further decline in gold, which would affect gold bearing government securities to a corresponding extent, whilst Railways would benefit to some extent in the diminished cost of working under a specie basis. Money is more readily obtained upon Railway stocks as collateral than upon any other security, except Government, and consequently they maintain a fair quotation in the midst of a general decline. Afternoon quotations indicate a rather less firm feeling in Railways, though the changes are slight.

—Local stocks are inactive. The bids and sales at auction this evening will give some idea of the tone of the market on some of our leading securities.

—At McIlwaine's auction this evening, the following were the bids and sales:

	Bids.	Sales.
12 Shares Citizens National Bank	64	
10 Man. Co. Company	24½	24½
10 Grain Elevator	35	
100 Central Skating Park	5½	
$500 Allegheny Valley Railroad, first Mortgage	93	

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